

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

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## Highway & Byway



HAT Cecil Rhodes was not a mere adventurer and land-grabbing jingo even his severest critics have admitted since his death. But in nothing is his idealism and curious impracticability shown more strikingly than in his will, or rather in the public benefactions provided for in that extraordinary document. That the bulk of Mr. Rhodes's vast fortune was left to educational institutions and purposes is not so surprising. It is the conditions and objects of the bequests which have excited wonder and universal comment.

Mr. Rhodes valued education as a means to an end. The end was, strangely enough, the peace of the world! He wished to make the English-speaking nations the keepers and guarantors of that peace, and the Oxford scholarships were to promote understanding and coöperation between the British Empire and the United States. As an afterthought, Mr. Rhodes extended the scholarship system to Germany, his idea being that Anglo-Saxons were originally a branch of the larger Teutonic family. The same might be said of the French (originally the Franks), and certainly of the Danes, Dutch, and other peoples, but for these Mr. Rhodes did not provide.

His scholarships are to bring colonial, American, and German youth to Oxford. The students are to be chosen in competitive examinations on the basis of scholarship, manliness, love of outdoor sports, and character. The presence of these foreign and colonial students at a British center of learning, Mr. Rhodes thought, would tend to promote inter-Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon

amity, and with such a "concert" the peace of the whole world would be secure.

But thoughtful men have expressed serious doubt as to the value of the scheme, and especially as to the likelihood of the specific results Mr. Rhodes had in mind. Professor Goldwin Smith regards the plan as political rather than educational, and he thinks it will breed friction and jealousy. He holds, moreover, that the youth of a country should be educated at home. Others point out that the scheme is one-sided. If England is to influence and mold Americans and Germans, she ought in turn to send her sons to the United States and Germany to be molded and influenced by *their* respective cultures, it is argued. A deeper criticism is that the peace of the world is not regulated by small agencies. The great forces, and tendencies — national, industrial, racial, political — which determine the fate of peoples are not to be controlled by little educational schemes, and no man or group of men can dictate war or peace to the modern democracies.

However visionary and barren as Mr. Rhodes's scheme may prove to be, there is no doubt that his intention was noble and his dream that of a lover of his kind. That the man bitterly hated and denounced as the author of the South African war, the plunderer of inferior races, and the personification of aggression and commercialism should have cherished such a dream is surely one of the paradoxes of human nature.



### International Shipping Trust.

After the trust, and the trust of trusts, what? International combinations have been predicted by far-sighted writers, and one has

come sooner than most of us expected. It has come, too, in an industry which is peculiarly related to politics and government. The great steamship combination effected by Mr. J. P. Morgan has caused world-wide interest and comment.



THE LATE  
J. STERLING MORTON,  
Ex-Secretary of Agriculture.

It embraces British, German, and American transatlantic lines, and will have 208 ships under its control. At this writing the details of the plan are not known. It may be a sort of merger modeled after the Northern Securities Company, or merely a pool, in which each line will preserve its independence, and only earnings will be divided on the basis of an agreed capitalization. At any rate, competition will be done away with among the several lines that have entered the combination. Regulation and community of interest will supersede rivalry.

The purpose of the combination is said to be economy. The shipping industry has been extravagantly conducted, and for some time the supply of freight has been inadequate. There are assurances that rates will not be arbitrarily advanced, nor the facilities curtailed, but these have not allayed the apprehension caused by the announcement of the transaction. American shipbuilders fear that the combination will place its orders for new ships in British and German yards, while Englishmen resent the absorption of several of their important mercantile fleets by an American corporation. "British maritime supremacy" is said to be threatened, and Parliament has been appealed to for some action inimical to the combination.

Some of the British ships in the pool have contracts for the carrying of mail and receive government subsidies for this service. This creates a complication. It is also asked what would happen in case of war between

the United States and England, or between England and a third nation: could ships owned by an American corporation be taken over by the British government and be made part of the naval establishment? The Board of Trade, a department of the government, has ordered an inquiry into these matters.

In the United States the announcement was received without the slightest sign of excitement. That American capital and enterprise should have secured control over so much foreign tonnage is a source of pride and satisfaction to many. Among other things the fact tends to disprove the need of subsidies and government aid to American shipping. Though two-thirds of the ships in the combination or pool will continue to be sailed under foreign flags, American capital will have a large financial interest in them, and the argument that vast sums of money are paid annually to foreign ship owners loses much of its force. It is certain, by the way, that the ship subsidy bill will not be passed by the house at the present session.



#### The Great Bun Combine.

London *Punch* ventures a humorous skit upon some current developments which Mr. Stead has exploited under the title "The Americanization of the World," and which our own journalists are fond of characterizing as the "Morganization of the World." *Punch* gives the following:

#### THE GREAT BUN COMBINE.

##### Sensational Offers.

##### ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

The great Bun war has begun. The Anglo-Saxon Bun Combine (American capital and British labor) has taken up the challenge flung down by the Imperial Bun Combine (British capital and British labor). The Imperial Combine has presented every baker in the United Kingdom with a diamond ring. The Anglo-Saxon Combine has countered by offering a bonus of a small motor car for each Anglo-Saxon bun sold.

##### EPISODES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Great interest is being taken at Ballykilbeg in the fierce contest now proceeding between the rival combines for the trade of Mrs. Bridget Maloney. Mrs. Maloney has already received a grand piano, a herd of swine, two Regent street costumes, and three sacks of potatoes, but is still wavering between the two com-

bines. She sells between two and three dozen buns a week, and at present divides her orders. At the time of wiring there is an unconfirmed report that in consideration of a life annuity of £300 Mrs. Maloney has decided to give her adhesion to the Anglo-Saxon Combine. It is rumored also that she has expressed her intention of retiring from the cares of the bakery business.

The Imperial Combine has offered to present six battleships to the government conditionally on Imperial buns only being used at the House of Commons refreshment bars. To secure the same privilege the Anglo-Saxon Combine has offered either to pay off the national debt or to bear the expense of cleaning Ludgate Hill Station. It is said in parliamentary circles that if the government accepts the offer of the Imperial Combine, Mr. Lloyd-George will move the adjournment of the house to call attention to the fact that the brother-in-law of Mr. Chamberlain's butler is an Imperial baker. The right honorable gentleman's integrity will be made the object of hostile insinuations.

The great serial which the Anglo-Saxon Combine is said to have secured from Mr. Hall Caine, "The Hot Cross Bun-Maker: a Story of the Proletariat," will be published in *Household Words* every Good Friday till further notice. It is understood that Miss Marie Corelli has in preparation a unique story, "The Chief Baker: a Romance of Two Buns," for the Imperial Combine.

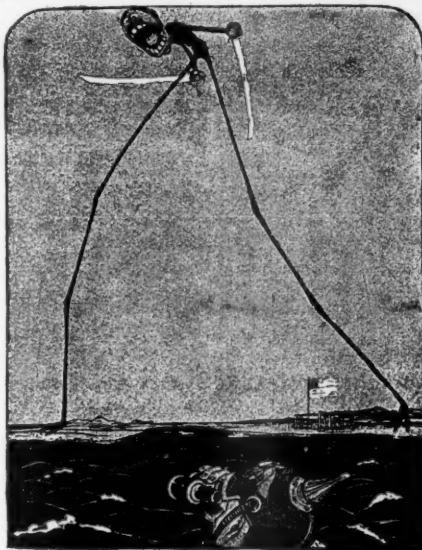
A rumor is in circulation to the effect that the Imperial Combine has secured for six months the entire advertising columns of the *Times*, the *Athenæum*, the *Police Gazette*, and the *Quarterly Review*, and that the Anglo-Saxon Combine has retaliated by purchasing all available space in the *Daily News*, the *Newmarket Turf Marvel*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and the *Licensed Victuallers' Herald*. No fewer than four-and-twenty advertising agents have secured country houses for the purpose of entertainment.



THE NEW NEPTUNE.

—*Minneapolis Journal*.

The Imperial Combine yesterday dispatched fourteen thousand telegrams to British bakers. They all ran as follows: "England expects every man to take the Imperial bun." On the other hand, ten million Anglo-



A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN POLICY.

"As a blusterer I cannot be beaten in all Europe."

—*Munich Simplicissimus*.

Saxon hens rise every morning to lay Anglo-Saxon eggs for the manufacture of Anglo-Saxon buns.

If the buns sold each day by the last-named combine were placed side by side they would cover an acreage equal to that of the county of Buckingham. If placed lengthways they would pave a road from London to Moscow. The Anglo-Saxon directors deny emphatically that they employ foreign labor. Every applicant for employment has to furnish his pedigree back to the Wars of the Roses in order to prove that there is no foreign blood in his veins. It is true that the head of the combine was not born in England, but he is lineally descended from the Good Samaritan and his only object in life is to confer benefits upon English bakers.

*Latest Telegram.*—The statement that the rivalry of the two combines is likely to confer any advantages on the general public is unfounded. At the time of wiring the price of the standard penny bun was still a shilling the dozen.



"Corn Laws" for England.

Is Great Britain reverting to protection and reviving the corn laws, whose repeal has almost universally been considered one of the glorious acts of nineteenth century legislation? Party bias dictates the average

Briton's answer to this question, but it is not difficult to arrive at a reasonable and impartial conclusion.

According to the chancellor of the Exchequer, a deficit of over \$200,000,000 confronted the British government, and new



EUGENE F. WARE,  
Of Kansas. New Pension  
Commissioner.

sources of taxation were imperatively necessary. Duties on sugar, tobacco, and the few other taxed articles could not be increased further without reducing consumption. The income tax was high, and only a penny in the pound could be added to the existing rate. The government was prepared to borrow \$160,-

000,000, but additional revenue was deemed indispensable. Yet the only new duty imposed was a registration duty on grain and grain products! The chancellor and his associates in the cabinet described the duty as distinctly a war revenue tax, and stoutly denied that it was intended to be protective. There are, however, several things to be considered in weighing this disclaimer.

In the first place, the "tax on bread" will yield no more than \$13,500,000 annually—a mere bagatelle. Is it likely that for the sake of so trifling a sum the government was prepared to reopen the whole question of free trade *vs.* protection, to expose itself to the charge of reverting to the corn laws, and to arm the divided and disorganized Liberals with an effective weapon? In the second place, there was no promise in the budget statement of an early repeal of these grain duties, and the protectionists firmly believe them to be permanent and rejoice thereat. The free traders, trade-unionists, and political radicals denounce the duties as revolutionary, and condemn the government for changing a national policy that has been in force thirty-

three years without even a pretense of consulting the country.

In all probability the grain duties are a step toward Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of an imperial *zoll-verein* (customs union), which involves free trade with the colonies and a tariff wall against foreign nations. With grain duties as a feature of the fiscal system, there is a basis for preferential arrangements, reciprocal concessions, or complete remission between the mother country and the colonies. There is no doubt that this "revival of the corn laws" will be a leading issue in the politics of Great Britain, though the idea of imperial trade federation will necessarily complicate it. The Tories are now definitely headed toward protection, and the wage-workers will decide whether the short step now taken shall be retraced or followed by longer steps in the same direction.



#### Critical Time for Trusts.

A vigorous campaign against such trusts and combinations as can be reached by the federal laws and courts has been entered upon by the government. The attack on the railroad merger has displeased the corporate interests and excited the fear of "business disturbance," but this fact has not deterred the president from directing an investigation



THE LAST DITCH.

—Minneapolis Journal.



into the alleged operations of the packers' combination, or the beef trust. The existence of such a trust has been, and still is, strenuously denied, and the exceptionally high prices of meats which have aroused widespread dissatisfaction are attributed by packers and dealers to the short corn crop of last year, to consequent scarcity of cattle, and to the unprecedented demand for meat caused by the great prosperity of the country. But Attorney-General Knox believes that the evidence gathered by his subordinates proves the existence of an illegal combination among the packers, and the bill for an injunction filed in the federal court at Chicago will at least determine in a public and open manner the truth or falsity of the general impression as regards the manipulation of meat prices.

Even if a packers' combination has existed and prices have been regulated by it, it does not necessarily follow that the recent advances have been purely artificial and unwarranted by industrial conditions. On the other hand, it is equally clear that natural conditions may account for a part of the rise of meat prices, and not for the whole of it. Judicial inquiry cannot prove or disprove the exercise of a power; it can only prove or

disprove the existence of the power or the monopoly in the premises. This feeling has prompted many to demand a temporary repeal of the duties on meat, poultry, etc. Whether the high prices be due to artificial or natural factors, the consuming classes, it is argued, are entitled to relief and would be relieved by the admission of Canadian and Mexican meats. Even protectionist papers have supported this suggestion, and resolutions galore to that effect have been introduced in congress.

Another blow to trusts is the decision of the United States Supreme Court granting the State of Washington leave to file an application for an injunction against the Northern Securities Company. A similar application had been denied to the State of Minnesota because certain necessary parties to the suit had not been brought into court, and could not be brought in in that proceeding without defeating the jurisdiction of the court. Washington's complaint against the merger is identical with that of Minnesota, and the case therefore will now be heard on its merits. The right of railroad corporations to do indirectly what the laws of the states in which they operate, and from which they have secured valuable privileges and property rights on terms excluding monopolistic combination, prohibits them from doing directly, will now be determined. This suit is based on principles and doctrines wholly distinct from those on which the federal government's proceedings against the merger are founded. Attorney-General Knox is seeking to enforce the national anti-trust law; the State of Washington is asserting its contractual and property rights against a monopoly claiming a license from another state.

In connection with the question of reciprocity with Cuba, the sugar trust may be called upon to meet charges similar to those confronting the alleged beef trust. In fact, the anti-trust movement has received a powerful stimulus and is active "all along the line," thanks largely to the attitude of President Roosevelt. As for the outcome — time will tell.



VACCINATING THE TRUSTS.

Give the doctor time; his patient has a lot of arms that need attention.

—*Minneapolis Journal.*

## Elections in France.

A new chamber of deputies has been elected in France. Much had happened during the life (four years) of the late chamber, including the dramatic revival and settlement of the Dreyfus affair, the passage of



ARCHBISHOP  
PATRICK J. RYAN,

New member Board of Indian Commissioners.

the Associations bill aimed at monastic institutions, and the trials by the senate of several conspirators against the Third Republic. The voters of France were asked to pass upon the record of the remarkable cabinet headed by Waldeck-Rousseau, a firm, able, and clear-sighted Republican. Owing to the passions aroused by the

Dreyfus case, Waldeck-Rousseau became the "paramount issue" of the electors. The Royalists, the Bonapartists, the partisans of a military dictatorship put aside their deep-rooted animosities, pretended to "accept the Republic," and raised the cry, "Down with Waldeck-Rousseau!" They had no other programme, though they had much to say about the honor of the army and the security of property. Their campaign was extraordinary in its violence and bitterness.

But in spite of their desperate efforts, the elections have resulted in a substantial increase of the majority commanded by the premier. In Paris the Nationalists made some gains, though they did not poll sixty per cent of the Boulanger vote. "The man on horseback" is losing popularity even in Paris. The provinces stood by the government and gave the "Cabinet of Republican defense" a vote of confidence.

Broadly speaking, the elections have strengthened the moderate parties (including the Radicals) and weakened the extreme groups—the rabid reactionaries and the extreme, "dissident" Socialists. The gov-

ernment will be able to dispense with the votes of the latter, but not with those of the more reasonable Socialists. It is possible, however, that Waldeck-Rousseau will resign, and that a new ministry will be formed. He regards his task as finished, and there is no reason why the moderate Republicans, led by ex-Premier Meline, should not coöperate with the Radicals and the so-called "ministerialist" Republicans. Whatever happens, the Third Republic is admitted to be out of danger. Its enemies are destroyed, politically speaking. The policy of the last three years—civil supremacy, social reform, military reform, and the restraint of clerical plotters—has been approved by France. The victory of the government is a splendid vindication of universal suffrage and of an electoral system based on majority rule. In France, on the first ballot, a candidate, to be elected, must have a majority of the votes cast, no matter how great the number of his rivals. But on the second ballot a plurality elects. This plan has been condemned abroad, but it has great merits.



## Troubles in Belgium and Russia.

At first sight there is little similarity between the unrest in Belgium, attended by riots, strikes, threats of revolution, and royal abdication, etc.—and the student demonstrations in Russia. A closer examination leads to a different conclusion. In Belgium the masses, under the direction of the Socialists and the Radicals, are demanding political equality. The watchword of the agitators is "one man, one vote." In theory universal suffrage prevails in that densely populated and intensely industrial country. As a matter of fact, by a complicated scheme of special political privilege, the propertied and professional classes, though constituting a minority of the population, are able to outvote the majority. Some citizens have three votes each, others two, while the ordinary workman has but one vote. This arrangement has enabled the Clericals and the Conservatives to retain power and political dominance.

About nine years ago the suffrage was extended, and the number of qualified voters increased from 130,000 to 1,453,000 by means of a general strike. The same method has been tried on the present occasion, but without success. The workmen were not prepared for a long and national campaign of organized resistance to parliament, and the debate on constitutional revision ended in the defeat of the motion to do away with plural voting. But the reform is only postponed; the popular demand for it renders it inevitable.

In Russia the student disturbances have continued, and it is considered rather extraordinary that the factory workmen of Moscow and other centers should have participated in these demonstrations. Primarily the students are interested in educational and university reforms, and their demands are non-political, as we have heretofore explained, but the revolutionists have taken

advantage of the unrest and have circulated anti-autocratic circulars and appeals. Hundreds of arrests have been made, and scores of students have been sent to prison and into exile without trial or judicial examination — "by administrative order," as it is called.

It is in connection with these disturbances that M. Sipia-guine, the minister of the interior was assassinated, and that attempts were made upon the life of the governor-general of Moscow and that of Warsaw. The Russian press is prohibited from discussing these events, but the correspondents of the great foreign



GENERAL S. M. B. YOUNG,  
President of the new War  
College.

papers agree that the dissatisfaction with existing conditions is intense and wide-spread in Russia, and that the educated classes are hopelessly alienated from the government. So deep is the quarrel that even the assassination of the minister excited no indignation. The more radical elements rejoiced at the deed, the minister having been identified with the extreme reactionary element, while the liberals exhibited profound indifference to the crime. Even the leading conservative paper, the *Novoye Vremya*, published an abstract, half-hearted condemnation of assassination in general. All this is deemed highly significant of the spirit of the cultivated Russian circles. Absolutism is losing ground, though so long as the peasants are stolid and passive and ignorant, the danger of revolution remains the remotest sort of possibility. The government has but one method — stern repression, which is not calculated to check the revolt. Many believe the Czar to be ignorant of the facts of the situation, and, curiously enough, a petition has been presented to the American consul praying his intercession with the Czar in behalf of the exiled and imprisoned students. But the



ONE VIEW OF THE JAPANESE TREATY. THE MOTHER-  
LAND'S MISALLIANCE.

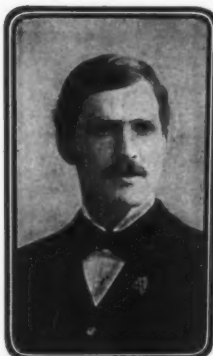
"London, February 12.—The Foreign Office has announced the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan."

BRITANNIA:—"Now, my good little son, I've got married again, this is your new father. You must be very fond of him."

—*Sydney Bulletin*

reaction has manifested itself in many directions, thus pointing to a policy deliberately adopted and systematically pursued.

#### Conduct of the War.



JAMES R. GARFIELD,  
New Civil Service Com-  
missioner.

Has the campaign in the Philippines been carried on in a humane, civilized way? Evidence has been adduced before the Senate Philippine Committee that certain American officers have resorted to a mode of torture known as "the water cure," as a means of securing information regarding insurgent operations from natives suspected of possessing such knowledge. Other methods of torture are hinted at in an official complaint of Major Gardener, civil governor of the Province of Tabayas, to General Chaffee. Wanton destruction of property and wholesale burning of villages have likewise been charged. In addition to this, General Jacob H. Smith and several subordinates have been tried by courts-martial, or ordered to be so tried — for executing native prisoners without trial. General Smith admitted issuing an order to Major Waller "to turn Samar," at one time a hotbed of insurrection, into "a howling wilderness," to "burn and kill," and to "kill everybody above ten years of age." At this writing the verdict of the court in General Smith's case is not known.

The disclosures have created a profound and painful impression. The president has ordered a thorough investigation, and has declared that nothing can justify, or will be held to justify, the use of torture or violation of the laws of civilized warfare on the part of the American army in the Philippines. Senator Lodge, the chairman of the Philippine committee, has characterized General Smith's order as "revolting," and other supporters of the Philippine policy of the

administration have been equally outspoken in condemning it.

It would be unfair and unreasonable to regard the outrages disclosed by the testimony as typical and characteristic of the methods of the American army, but it is conceded almost universally that the situation demands the most searching inquiry and the fullest publicity. At a representative gathering of anti-imperialists a committee was appointed to promote such publicity, and it is certain that the present investigation will be extended and broadened in scope. Meantime the general Philippine question is reopened for discussion, and instead of popular indifference to the subject which was so manifest a few weeks ago, there is increasing public concern, interest, and anxiety regarding it. In addition to the troubles mentioned, there is grave danger of hostilities with the Moros of Mindanao who until recently have acknowledged American sovereignty and maintained friendly relations with the military authorities. Our government has interfered very little with the customs and ways of these Mohammedan tribes, and there has been little friction; but certain American soldiers were murdered by some islanders, and the surrender of the criminals was refused without adequate reason or explanation. Elsewhere in the archipelago the progress toward pacification is reported to be steady and satisfactory.

#### Civil Government for Philippines.

There is little doubt that congress will pass at this session a bill for the civil administration of the Philippine Islands, and thereby end the supremacy of the military arm of the government in that dependency. But which of the three plans now under discussion will be adopted? The so-called Lodge bill simply authorizes the continued extension and organization of municipal and provincial self-government, and contains no provision for the establishment of a central popular and representative government. It provides for a census, to be taken after complete pacification, for the determination of the fitness and capacity of the natives for per-



manent self-government, but commits congress to no special course of action.

The Cooper bill, originating in the house, prescribes a complete form of central civil government:

"Whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the facts shall be certified to the President by the commission, the President shall authorize the commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of the Philippine Islands, to be known as the Philippine Assembly."

The same bill provides for an upper house or council, to be appointed, not elected, and to be composed of Americans and natives. The Taft commission has recommended the enactment of some such measure as this, but the War Department prefers the Lodge bill, which contains no promise of any sort for the future.

The Democrats of the house and senate have presented a third plan, and there is little doubt that the Democratic party throughout the country will adopt it as the alternative policy to that of the administration. There is no "scuttle" in it; it is far more conservative than the position of certain prominent anti-imperialists. It does not involve the withdrawal of the army at this time nor in the immediate future; it is not a plan of surrendering to the insurgents nor of abandoning the islands to their fate. In their minority report upon the house bill,

the Democratic representatives define the issue as follows:

“The chief question involved is, whether under the guise of the forms of civil government, a policy unjust and cruel to the people of the Philippine Islands and injurious and dishonoring to American citizenship shall be indefinitely if not perpetually continued, or whether there shall be substituted in its stead a more righteous and humane policy, the intent and purpose of which is to confer upon these people within the shortest practicable period and upon reasonable and proper terms an autonomous system of free self government, based upon the principle of independence, which after the lapse of a reasonable period, to afford training and experience, shall eventuate into an unqualified and absolute independence.”

In other words, the policy which has been pursued in Cuba is advocated by the minority, or the "opposition," for the Philippines. Pacification first; then the establishment, with our aid and guidance, of a native government; the proclamation of some sort of protectorate over the islands by the United States to prevent foreign aggression, and finally, the evacuation of the archipelago (except in so far as a few naval stations are concerned) by our troops.

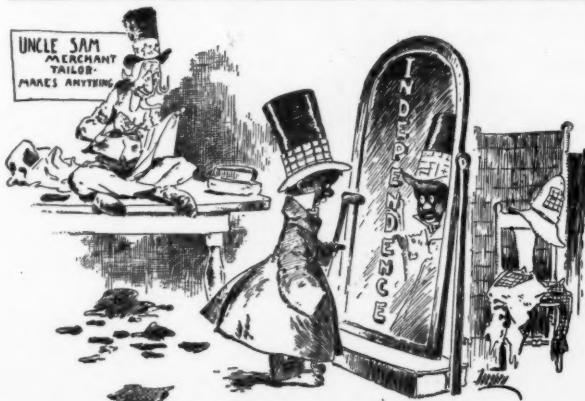
By the time these lines reach the reader, the Republicans will doubtless have passed some Philippine bill, but the general question will constitute a leading issue in the fall campaign, which is to decide the complexion of the next House of Representatives.



### Advanced "Labor" Decisions.

## Two important decisions recently rendered

by state courts of last resort have provoked much comment and animadversion. Though perfectly sound, logical, and just, they are hardly consistent with the "weight of opinion" in similar cases, or with the precedents and earlier doctrines upon the questions involved. The decisions happen to be favorable to labor and unionism, but they are based on general principles and are not open to the charge of "class legislation." The doctrines

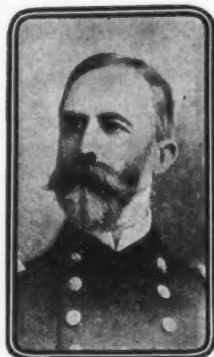


CUBA:—"My but dis'll be a swell turnout."

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

expounded therein are as protective of the rights of employers as they are calculated to safeguard the rights of organized workmen.

Without going into the details, it may be stated that in one of the cases referred to



THE LATE  
ADMIRAL WILLIAM T.  
SAMPSON.

(decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri) it was held that a court of equity had no power to restrain a citizen or association from publishing and distributing a circular containing a statement of alleged grievances and urging or advising the community to boycott a given firm or a given number of firms. The court did not affirm the legality of boycotting, or the right of the boycotters to say anything they please in the circular about the boycotted firm or firms. If boycotting is illegal in Missouri, there is a remedy at law for the complainant. If the circular contained false, damaging, and libelous allegations, there was a cause of action, with a claim for damages, under the general law of libel. The court simply held that an injunction to prevent the publication and distribution of the boycott circular could not issue. The only ground for this decision was this—that the constitution of the state explicitly guaranteed the right of the citizen to write, speak, and publish on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. An injunction, said the court, would be a denial of the liberty of speech and publication, and therefore a violation of the constitution. After publication, the question whether an "abuse" of the right in question had been committed might be settled in proper judicial proceedings; before publication the courts could not intervene. In other words, the right of free publication operated as a limitation on the injunctive remedy. The point is certainly new, and it

will be raised henceforth in every state which guarantees free speech and publication by a provision in its organic law.

The other of the two cases under review was decided by the New York Court of Appeals, and finally settled the question as to the right of a union to procure the discharge of non-members by threatening to strike. The court held that this right existed. Its argument may be summed up as follows, in a few brief propositions: A person may threaten to do that which the law permits him to do, for the greater includes the less. The right to strike includes the right to threaten a strike. A man may quit work without any reason, but when he chooses to give a reason, the fact that to others (the employer, or the public, or the courts) the reason seems weak, inadequate, or foolish does not make the strike, or the threat to strike, unlawful. Further, men may combine and associate for the purpose of improving their condition, and when so combined may strike in concert without becoming guilty of conspiracy, provided the object is to benefit themselves and not to inflict malicious and gratuitous injury upon the employer. If combinations have the right to strike without giving a reason for their action, they have the right to strike for any declared reason, and they may warn or



FRANK P. SARGENT,  
New Commissioner-General  
of Immigration.

threaten the employer with a strike in order to avert the necessity of one by obtaining the desired improvements or concessions.

Some of these propositions have been vigorously assailed. They are, indeed, contrary to the common law views of conspiracy and to old English statutes that, while no longer in force, continue to influence British courts. But they are gradually obtaining recognition, and their general

acceptance by legislators and courts is merely a question of time. There is now a bill before congress which amends the conspiracy law as regards labor combinations and provides that no injunctions shall be issued to restrain men from doing acts in restraint of interstate commerce if such acts would be lawful when committed by individuals acting severally. This bill has been aggressively attacked in the press, but the judiciary committees have reported it favorably and advocated its passage.



#### Italian Population of the United States.

During the study of Italian topics this year, inquiry has arisen regarding the number of people born in Italy who are resident in the United States. It appears from census statistics of 1900 that the total is less than 500,000. The Census Bureau gives the figures as 484,207. Out of a total population of 76,303,387 the proportion of Italians is, therefore, about 1 to 190. The foreign-born population is placed at 10,460,085, so that the Italian element comprises about 1 in 26 of that total. It is interesting to note that this Italian population—which, of course, does not include children of Italian parents born in this country—approximates the number of German immigrants (505,152) who came to the United States during the decade closing in 1900.

Another informing point of view is furnished by figures showing the proportion of nationalities which have contributed the grand total of 19,115,221 immigrants to our population within the record covering eighty years prior to 1900:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Germany, over one-fourth . . . . .               | 5,009,280 |
| Ireland, exceeding one-fifth . . . . .           | 3,869,268 |
| Great Britain, one-fifth . . . . .               | 3,026,207 |
| Norway and Sweden, about one-fifteenth . . . . . | 1,246,312 |
| Canada and Newfoundland . . . . .                | 1,049,939 |
| Italy . . . . .                                  | 1,040,457 |
| Austria-Hungary . . . . .                        | 1,027,195 |
| All other countries, about one-tenth . . . . .   | 1,919,661 |

It is estimated that about one-fourth of the immigrants during the past ten years have returned to their homes, since the records show that about three and a half

millions entered the country during the decade between censuses, whereas there is only an increase of about one million in the foreign-born population of 1900 as compared with 1890.

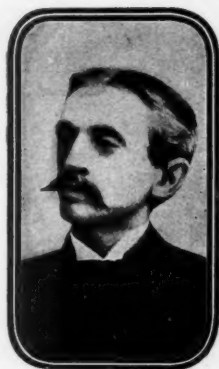
New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Connecticut, and Louisiana, in the order named, hold the largest number of Italian-born, New York and Pennsylvania together having more than half the total.

Mr. W. C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, furnishes THE CHAUTAUQUAN the following table showing the distribution of Italian-born, by states and territories:

|                          |         |                            |         |
|--------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Maine . . . . .          | 1,334   | North Dakota . . . . .     | 700     |
| New Hampshire . . . . .  | 947     | South Dakota . . . . .     | 360     |
| Vermont . . . . .        | 2,154   | Nebraska . . . . .         | 752     |
| Massachusetts . . . . .  | 28,785  | Kansas . . . . .           | 987     |
| Rhode Island . . . . .   | 8,972   | Kentucky . . . . .         | 679     |
| Connecticut . . . . .    | 19,105  | Tennessee . . . . .        | 1,222   |
| New York . . . . .       | 182,248 | Alabama . . . . .          | 862     |
| New Jersey . . . . .     | 41,865  | Mississippi . . . . .      | 845     |
| Pennsylvania . . . . .   | 66,655  | Louisiana . . . . .        | 17,451  |
| Delaware . . . . .       | 1,122   | Texas . . . . .            | 3,942   |
| Maryland . . . . .       | 2,449   | Indian Territory . . . . . | 573     |
| Dist. of Col. . . . .    | 930     | Oklahoma . . . . .         | 28      |
| Virginia . . . . .       | 781     | Arkansas . . . . .         | 576     |
| West Virginia . . . . .  | 2,921   | Montana . . . . .          | 2,199   |
| North Carolina . . . . . | 201     | Wyoming . . . . .          | 781     |
| South Carolina . . . . . | 180     | Colorado . . . . .         | 6,818   |
| Georgia . . . . .        | 218     | New Mexico . . . . .       | 661     |
| Florida . . . . .        | 1,707   | Arizona . . . . .          | 699     |
| Ohio . . . . .           | 11,321  | Utah . . . . .             | 1,062   |
| Indiana . . . . .        | 1,327   | Nevada . . . . .           | 1,296   |
| Illinois . . . . .       | 23,523  | Idaho . . . . .            | 779     |
| Michigan . . . . .       | 6,173   | Washington . . . . .       | 2,124   |
| Wisconsin . . . . .      | 2,172   | Oregon . . . . .           | 1,014   |
| Minnesota . . . . .      | 2,222   | California . . . . .       | 22,777  |
| Iowa . . . . .           | 1,198   |                            |         |
| Missouri . . . . .       | 4,345   | Total . . . . .            | 484,207 |

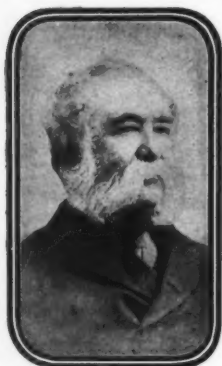


There is a pretty little story told—perhaps it is true—concerning the origin of copper and steel plate engraving.



THE LATE  
FRANK R. STOCKTON.

The Florentine goldsmiths of five hundred years ago grew fond of making *nielli*. A *niello* is a cup, brooch, or other metal object in which the engraved lines are filled with black enamel. The word *niello* comes from *nigellum*, meaning "black." The



THE LATE  
GENERAL WADE HAMPTON,  
Of South Carolina.

craftsman wished to gain an idea of the progress in his chasing before enameling permanently. For a while he took a sulphur cast of his *niello* on a clay matrix and filled up the lines in the sulphur with lampblack. But this was a tedious process. It was not long before he spread ink over the metal and pressed it on a sheet of damp-

ened paper. The result was — plate printing.

#### Education in the South.

An important movement for better and more general education has been in progress in the south for some time. Many distinguished citizens in the north are giving it moral and material support, and practical results are assured. Recently a remarkable conference of educators and earnest citizens was held at Athens, Georgia, at the invitation of the state legislature. A tour of investigation has been made by a body of one hundred northern philanthropists and leaders of public opinion.

The real problem is the education of those residing in the rural sections, the colored and white labor of the plantations, farms, and villages. The aim of the movement is best stated in this sentence, uttered by Mr. Hoke Smith, a member of Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet: "Every child should get eight months' good schooling, white and black alike." This ideal is by no means easy of realization, but the difficulties are not underestimated by the leaders of the movement. It is not merely a question of funds

(Mr. Rockefeller has contributed \$1,000,000 to the fund), but of grappling with the evil of child labor and securing proper legislation.

In connection with this work attention should be directed to the admirable studies of the problems of Negro education and progress published by the Atlanta University for the Higher Education of Negro Youth. In one of these studies the following conclusion is reached: "One-third of the negro children of school age in the United States are attending school regularly; the session lasts usually less than five months. Thus negro children need about five times as much school training as they at present receive."

It is asserted that in the former slave states the negro schools have not cost the whites one dollar since 1870, and that since emancipation the American freedmen have paid at least \$40,000,000 for the education of their children. In some of the states the negroes have been contributing more than their share of the total cost of the schools.

#### Distinguished Roman Prelates.

Cardinal Martinelli, who came here a few years ago an unknown Italian prelate, bearing a modest title, returned to Rome a fortnight ago, a prince of his church, a member of its curia, and leaving behind him a record for faithful and sensible service far and away more brilliant, both from the

point of view of the country and of his communion, than his predecessor, Cardinal Satolli. He quieted a large number of incipient quarrels, and while he did not bring into harmony the widely separated elements obtaining in his church, and represented in one school by the late Archbishop Corrigan, and in the other by Arch-



THE LATE  
ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN,  
Of New York.

bishop Ireland, he proved as wise an administrator as is ever likely to succeed him. Who

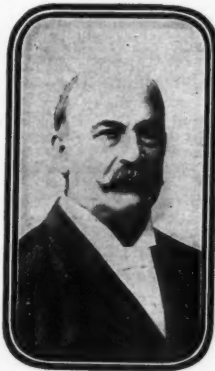


that successor may be is guesswork at this writing. Some have said he will be Mgr. Falconio of Canada; others say not. We shall know when the official announcement is made. Archbishop Corrigan, who has just died, was at the head of the largest Roman province in the world. He was a wise administrator, shrewd in the amassing of money, and strict in the obedience which he gave to his superiors at Rome and expected from his dependents in New York. At the same time there are in his archdiocese four hundred thousand men who never go to confessional or to holy communion, who never so much as enter the portals of any church. There have been rumors that Bishop Conaty, the head of the University at Washington, is to be superseded, but this is officially denied.



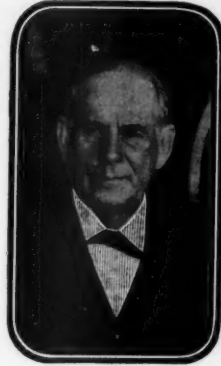
#### Bishops for New Possessions.

The first Protestant Episcopal Bishop consecrated for a district formed out of our new political possession was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Brent, who sailed for the Philippines in the middle of May, taking with him \$75,000 with which to build a school and make a start toward a church in Manila. Besides this sum, \$75,000 has been raised to endow the episcopate of which he is the present occupant. At a meeting of the House of Bishops, held in Cincinnati at the middle of April, bishops were elected for Honolulu and Porto Rico. The man chosen for the former district is the Rev. Dr. Restarick, who has been twenty years in San Diego, California, and who, during that time, has planted fifteen missions, some of them now parishes, in and near the capital city of southwestern California, using laymen for helpers. The man chosen for Porto Rico is the Rev. Dr.



THE LATE  
FRANCIS W. PARKER,  
Eminent Educator.

J. H. Van Buren, who is already at work on the island, but who was until recently the rector of the largest parish in Lynn, Massachusetts. The Honolulu matter has finally been adjusted by the retirement of Bishop Willis, although not without some scandal, and the transfer of the property to the American church. Another new development is the agreement on the part of the Episcopal Church in America to consecrate three presbyters as bishops of the Episcopal Church in Mexico, which means the setting up of an independent and autonomous church in that country.



THE LATE  
REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.



#### Presbyterian Missions.

President Roosevelt attended the centennial celebration of home mission effort of Presbyterians, held in New York during the Presbyterian General Assembly, saying in his speech that Presbyterian principles, institutions, and men have been large factors in the establishment and extension of this republic. During its one hundred years of work the Board of Home Missions received and disbursed \$23,000,000, commissioned 74,000 missionaries, and helped to build 5,600 churches. The Assembly received the report of the committee on revision of the doctrinal standards, and after some debate referred the matter to the presbyteries. Presbyterian benevolences were never in better shape than this year, all of the societies being clear of debt, and most of them reporting larger incomes than they ever had before.



#### Salvation Army.

It is announced that General William Booth is certainly coming to America this fall. He was to have come last fall, and arrangements were made in all principal cities to

San Francisco for his reception, but at the last moment complications arose in the Salvation Army in England which compelled him to remain there. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, just returned from England, reports her father hale and hearty, although aging rapidly



THE LATE BRET HARTE,  
Novelist.

and with snow-white hair. An Anniversary Congress was held in New York at the end of May, which brought together five hundred officers, and at which news of the general's coming was confirmed and preparations made for a series of meetings next fall, designed to arouse new public interest in army work. This work is declared by some to be waning, with a possibility of the army failing outright, but official reports of work accomplished seem to show the army to be as prosperous as ever. A new task of the army this summer is to be the sale of ice to the poor, at prices about one-third those charged by the ice trust. The plan has been inaugurated in half a dozen cities.



#### Necrology.

In this editorial review, from month to month, it is very unusual to record almost a score of deaths of prominent American personages. To the death-roll of the Spanish-American war, formally closed by treaty in December, 1898, must now be added the name of Admiral William T. Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, off Santiago. Admiral Sampson's career was typically an American one, for he was born of poor immigrant parentage and rose to the highest office in the American navy, to the credit of his own ability. It is a source of national regret that his last days should have been embittered by official controversy, and that he could not live to receive official honors

prepared for him. The Civil War list is lengthened by the death of Wade Hampton of South Carolina, Confederate general, and Colonel Charles Marshall, who prepared the terms of surrender for General Robert E. Lee.

Two congressmen died during the month—Amos J. Cummings of New York, and Peter J. Otey of Virginia.

J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska was secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland. He was the originator of the annual Arbor Day which is now observed by many states.

Among educators, Francis W. Parker won a distinguished position as the promoter of what educational journals call "the new education." He was superintendent at Quincy, Massachusetts, supervisor of public schools in Boston, head of the Cook County normal school, and head of the Chicago Institute. Death has also taken President J. M. Ruttenrauff of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and President Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

In the business world three deaths are to be noted: Alexander McLeod, of Reading Railroad fame; John Hays, who discovered and first opened up the marvelous copper deposits in the Great Lake region; and Potter Palmer, a Chicago hotel and real estate financier.

Sol Smith Russell, in the actors' profession, was an American favorite whose success in clean plays was very marked.

In the ranks of the clergy, perhaps there could not be more striking contrast than that between the late Archbishop Corrigan and the late T. DeWitt Talmage. It is certain that in the Roman Church in America Archbishop Corrigan had unequaled power. It is equally true that in his own independent way Talmage reached a larger American audience than any other Protestant preacher.

In Letters we have lost Bret Harte, the novelist *par excellence* of the early far west; Frank R. Stockton, whose quality of humor was inimitable; and Paul Leicester Ford, one of the younger and more successful of American historical novelists.

## THE RENAISSANCE OF OLYMPIA.

BY HORACE SPENCER FISKE.

(The ancient Olympic games were revived a few years since in Greece. In 1904 they will be celebrated in the city of Chicago, to be participated in by contestants from all nations.)

I stood on the slope of Kronos gray, above the Olympian plain,  
Where swift Alpheus still pursues his vanishing love in vain,  
And wondered deep at the picture rare revealed by the German spade —  
A picture aglow on history's page with colors that never fade.

For I saw below me the Stadium, alive with flying feet,  
And banked humanity gazing hard at the naked runners fleet;  
And every city's son at prayer that his own shall win the race,  
While a life's ambition flushes warm on every athlete's face.

And off toward the curve of the Cladeus, in the sacred Altis walls,  
Rose the pillars of that temple vast whose god forever calls  
The victor to bend at his throne, and be crowned with Hercules' olive bough  
And go forth with the fame of his glory bound about his leafy brow.

And then, methought, amid the throng the gray Herodotus read,  
As young Thucydides followed rapt his history's golden thread;  
And soft in the temple's shadow the high-browed Plato walked,  
While girt with a wondering multitude the sovereign Socrates talked.

Then slow past my eye through the Altis a stately procession moved,  
With the psalm of the victor leading on the athletes that stood approved, —  
Up the steps of the temple and on to the feet of Zeus,  
Where the purpled judges placed the crowns Athena alone can produce.

And up from the free-born races, the lovers of beauty and strength,  
From the trembling western river through the Altis' sacred length,  
A tide of resounding plaudits swelled full to old Kronos' feet,  
And played in the porch of Echo with a murmur long and sweet.

\* \* \* \* \*

I stand on the shore of Michigan, where the mighty city rests,  
And the rushing waves like charging steeds dash in with crystal crests,  
And the old Greek world revives again — the horses and charioteers,  
The flying athletes fleeting past, and the burst of the people's cheers.

For here in the land by the Greek undreamed, on the shore of the inland sea,  
Where Commerce wreathes her endless smoke and her flags are flying free,  
The world's great athletes meet again to strive for the olive crown,  
As the multitudes lift their names aloft in proof of their rich renown.

## CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.



WHEN a private business concern sends a man to another country to look after its interests there, this man is known as its agent or representative. If he goes to solicit business he is known as a commercial traveler, or drummer. When an entire people send a man abroad to look after their interests, protect their citizens, and watch for opportunities for their business men, we call this man a consul. A consul is a commercial agent, a business representative, and a drummer all in one. In addition he has other duties and dignities of a judicial and representative character, and, in a way, stands for a whole nation, not an individual. Ambassadors and ministers are agents of one government authorized to conduct its business with another government. A consul is the representative of the people of his country, to look after their commercial interests. His business is not with high government officers but with local officials, and exporters and importers. A consul, *per se*, has no diplomatic powers or immunities. He is stationed at a commercial center for the purpose of facilitating trade, of preventing fraud on the revenues of his country, and of aiding such of his countrymen as may be in need or distress.

The modern office of consul is a modification of the old Roman municipal magistracy of the same name. For centuries the consul was a judge or arbitrator selected by mercantile associations and not by governments. The development of international law deprived the consul of his judicial function (except in certain special cases), and today he is strictly a business agent.

The consular service of the United States was established by law in 1792, consuls being appointed by the secretary of state and serving without salary. Their compensation came from fees. Several attempts were made to reorganize the system, but it was not until 1856 that the present service was established as a salaried corps, appointed by

the president, by and with the consent of the senate. Under the present law there are five grades of consuls: (1) consuls-general, (2) consuls, (3) vice-consuls, (4) deputy consuls, (5) consular agents and commercial agents. Vice consuls-general, deputy consuls-general, consular clerks, interpreters and marshals, while members of the service, are not classed as consular officers. These classes may be subdivided into consuls who receive fixed salaries and are not permitted to engage in any private business, those who receive fixed salaries, but who are permitted to engage in some private business, and those who receive no compensation but the fees collected for official services, and are permitted to engage in private business.

A consul-general is usually stationed at the chief commercial city of the country to which he is sent, and has general supervision of all the consuls of his own nation in that country. He may appoint his own vice-consuls, deputy consul, and the consular agents in his district, subject to the approval of the secretary of state. The United States appoints thirty-nine consuls-general. A vice-consul is a substitute, and a deputy consul an assistant. The first receives compensation only when he acts in his chief's absence, the second is a regular salaried official. A commercial agent is a consul of a lower grade and is appointed directly by the president without the nomination of the senate. Consular agents are representatives of the consul and can only act for him and through him. The intention of the law creating consular clerks was to establish a training school for consuls, but this intention has not been carried out, as the present corps of consular clerks are appointed by the secretary of state and hold office subject to him during good behavior. There is another class of consular clerks, temporary officials, who are appointed by the consuls themselves, with the approval of the secretary of state, and paid from the fees of the



office. At present the consular clerks are distributed as follows: Three at Paris, two at Washington, and one each at Rome, Yokohama, Tunis, Frankfort, Cairo, London, Berlin, and Barcelona. There are some three hundred and eighteen regularly appointed consuls and commercial agents in the service of the United States, although all our commercial representatives abroad number nearly eight hundred.

The American consul is really a commercial watchman who keeps our State Department, and through it, the mercantile interest of the country, promptly and fully informed of everything of commercial interest happening in the foreign country. He keeps close count of all the goods exported to the United States, so that no fraud on its revenues is possible. In general he is charged with the protection of his fellow citizens who may reside in his consular district. He is expected to inform his government of the infringement of treaties and assist and advise merchants and shipmasters to prevent the emigration of paupers and criminals to the United States, to look after sick and needy American citizens and to take charge of the property of those who die in his district. He has full police jurisdiction over the merchant marine of the United States.

One of the important routine duties of the consul is certifying to the shipment of goods to the United States. He must make out three copies of his certification of invoices, or certify in triplicate, as it is put officially. One copy is filed in the consulate, one is forwarded to the collector of the port to which the goods are sent, the third is given to the shipper who sends it to the consignee, so that the goods may be passed through the custom-house and properly assessed with duty. In making out this certificate, the consul must take the oath of the merchant who ships the goods, and himself must have a thorough knowledge of their value, in order to prevent perjury and undervaluation. For his services he charges a certain fee which is set by law. He is expected to keep an accurate record of all invoices made and fees collected, and to

report this to the secretary of the treasury at Washington. The consul must also forward to his home government a list of all passports issued or vicéed, a list of marriages and deaths of American citizens in his jurisdiction, and, if at a seaport town, must record and report the arrival and departure of every ship that visits his port, after he has inspected and signed the manifest of its cargo. When directed by the secretary of the treasury, he must report on the sanitary condition of the port at which he is stationed and certify to bills of health. In all cases he must furnish to his home government a full report covering all the transactions of his consulate, including all receipts and expenditures of money. In time of war with a foreign country, he is expected to watch and report the movements of the enemy's ships and prevent, if possible, all violations of the laws of neutrality. This frequently involves much correspondence of a strictly confidential nature by mail and by cable.

But the greatest and most important work of the consul is to act as a wide-awake reporter of what is going on commercially in the country where he is stationed. He must keep pace with the progress of trade and industry in his district and report fully and at once to the State Department all important inventions and discoveries, improvements in manufacturing and farming, changes in tariff and harbor regulations. The people of the United States are interested in the data and statistics of commerce, navigation, finances, emigration, agriculture, fisheries, mining, forestries, manufactures, population, the prices of goods, the wages of labor the local legislation of the consular district, and the consul is expected to keep the State Department fully informed on these points. Occasionally the department sends blank circulars to the different consuls calling for specific data of importance to various industries at home. This information and the other reports of consuls are published by the Department, first as leaflets, then as pamphlets for free distribution.

One of the most important advance steps recently made in the efficiency of the service

to business men was the publication of the "consular daily" begun in 1897 at the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department. The first daily was issued in January, 1898. The advantage of this early publication of data to trade bodies, exporting firms and newspapers can scarcely be estimated. Newspaper correspondents receive a copy of these reports early on the day of issue, and now one can scarcely ever pick up a journal anywhere in the country without seeing quotations from one or more of these reports. They are really excellent monographs on all sorts of topics of interest to American manufacturers and exporters generally. Nor is the interest in them confined to business men in the United States. In a recent report, Consul Grout, at Valletta, Malta, declared that, in two months' time after sending out a report on refrigerators, he received newspaper clippings referring to this report from not only the United States but from England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Austria. "In the above mentioned report," he says, "I gave the addresses of parties here likely to be interested in buying refrigerators, and today the desks of most of them are covered with refrigerator catalogues in various languages."

Every month these daily reports are bound up into more permanent form. Rapidly turning the pages of the report for March, 1902, the eye notes such titles as the following: "United States Trade with Asiatic Turkey," "Petroleum in Greece," "Ocean Transportation for Coal," "Proposed German Duty on Shoes," "Drying Beet Pulp in Germany," "The Decline of Company-Promoting in Scotland," "Consular Plan in Export Trade," "Port Charges at Copenhagen," "Dairy Products in Brazil," "Homeopathy in Japan," and many others of value and interest.

Soon after the first publication of these daily reports merchants and manufacturers began to write to the State Department with requests for data as to industries or processes of manufacture unknown in this country but admittedly successful abroad, as to the demand for certain lines of goods,

how competition could be best overcome, and how catalogues, circulars, etc., should be prepared to have the best effect. When such inquiries promise to bring out facts of wide-spread, general value, the consuls are instructed to forward full reports for publication. If the requests are for only small details, the inquirer is referred to certain consuls who obtain the information if they can, and forward two copies to the State Department. One copy is filed for reference or for use should the matter develop. The other is transmitted to the merchant seeking information. This feature of the work of the consuls has already attained large proportions and is capable of still further extension.

All correspondence of the government with consular officers and with departments of the government and individuals on subjects relating to or involving the services of consular officers is in charge of the Consular Bureau. This correspondence includes instructions to consuls and their replies, accounts of salaries and expenses, etc. The bureau is also very busy, especially soon after a new president has been inaugurated, with personal interviews with newly appointed consuls on the way to their posts, and with officials returning home after being superseded. Under the present régime the chief of this bureau is a member of the board of examiners for consular appointments, and it is under his direction that all examinations are prepared and conducted. The chief also prepares estimates for appropriations to be made by congress. The work of compiling and editing the consular and diplomatic reports on commercial and industrial subjects, however, is under the direction of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The entire matter of appointments, exequaturs, and warrants of extradition is handled by the Bureau of Appointments.

A consular representative may receive a salary varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or he may take his compensation in the shape of fees, or both. These fees are of two kinds, official and unofficial. The services for which official fees may be charged, and the amounts, are laid down in the consular

regulations. These must be reported to the United States Treasury Department. Unofficial fees may be collected for services not enumerated in the consular regulations; they are mostly notarial (preparing papers, attesting documents, taking testimony, managing estates, etc.) and need not be reported. In the large European cities these fees often amount to a considerable sum and form a large part of the income of the consul. A certain allowance is made to consuls for office expenses—usually, however, very small and dependent entirely upon the appropriation which may happen to be made by congress.

Consuls are appointed by the president with the consent of the senate. The authority of a consul to perform his official duties comes from an instrument known as an *exequatur* from the government under which he serves. This is an official document issued to him by the department of foreign affairs, acknowledging his appointment, and recognizing his authority. This authorization is sometimes refused, either because of the personal character of the consul or because of something he has done which is offensive to the government. He is then *persona non grata*.

The duties of a consul in protecting Americans abroad are many and varied, and occasionally they involve rather dramatic experiences for himself. The writer was in Moscow, Russia, a few months after the siege of the Peking legations by the Boxers, and paid frequent visits to the American consulate in the "mother of Russian cities." One day the consul was aroused from his lunch by a messenger in haste who shouted that he was wanted at the Kurski (Trans-Siberian) railroad station. The writer accompanied him. Working our way through a dense mass of people about the building, we entered the waiting room. The police, recognizing the consul, let us pass through, and called out that the "Amerikanski consul" had arrived. At once a dozen or more gaunt, famine-wasted figures clad in rough skin coats literally fell upon us and wept. They were American and Swedish missionaries who had escaped, three months before, from the beleaguered Chinese capital, and after

suffering untold hardships on the desert and in the forest had reached Moscow on their way to the United States. They had not eaten for days. Five of them were women whose sheepskin cloaks were stained with blood—the blood of their own little ones who had been massacred in their very arms by the infuriated Chinese. The sight of an American consul was like a glimpse of the promised land. This official was expected to look after them till they could communicate with their friends, and most conscientiously did he perform his duty.

The consular service has probably been the subject of more abortive efforts at reorganization and reform than any other branch of our national governmental service. These attempts continue. There are several measures calling for drastic reorganization pending in congress at the present moment; all of which would seem to indicate that, although the opponents of change are constantly telling us that the service is the best in the world (it undoubtedly is in many respects), yet there are plain needs and unmistakable opportunities for improvement. The consular service is one of the few governmental departments which is not under civil service rules. Although consuls deal more directly than any other governmental officials with foreign trade and should be expected to be chosen with the highest regard for up-to-date, sensible, progressive business methods, consulates are more completely the perquisite of political leaders than any other office in the gift of the people.

The defense of the appointment of the "party workers" instead of the "mere literati" is that the politician who becomes a consul is usually a very practical man; that he is a newspaper man, a merchant, a manufacturer who has dealt with men and is more or less in touch with business affairs. And it must be admitted that, "even with the handicap of the spoils instinct, he sometimes does better work for our business men than would a carefully trained neophyte who has never rubbed about in practical life." The defenders of the present system also point triumphantly to the fact that other

nations, particularly our most formidable commercial rivals, Great Britain and Germany, have highly commended our consular service, have held it up to their own as a model, and have actually adopted some of our methods. It is idle, say these defenders, to praise the British civil service principle of training men to be consuls and making a profession of the service, when representative British commercial bodies are complaining because United States consuls "do much more, and do it more promptly," for the extension of trade than British consuls do. German authorities also compliment our consular methods. Dr. Vosberg-Rekow, in his recently issued volume on the commercial treaties of the empire, declares that our consular officers in Europe are "inspectors of our exports and vigilant sentinels who spy out every trade advantage and promptly report it." "The Americans," he says further, "have acted judiciously in establishing a system which is of the greatest advantage to themselves, but costly and inconvenient for their competitors."

All these facts are admitted by the advocates of reform. The latter, however, hold that a system of practical tests for merit, of promotions for efficiency, and of secured tenure of office during good behavior would not only conserve the good points of the service as at present constituted, but would greatly improve it. Examination is not a new thing in the service. In 1866 an order was issued by the Department of State that all applicants for consulates should be examined, and a board of examiners was appointed. But for some reason or other this order was never really enforced. In 1872 an executive order was issued on the subject, and this was superseded by another executive order the next year. Under this latter order several examinations were held. Then came another lapse. In 1895 President Cleveland issued an order that all consuls whose salaries were not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 must pass an examination before being commissioned. Under this order examinations have been held and some candidates found wanting.

There is at present a strong feeling among merchants and mercantile organizations all over the country that some radical measure of consular reform is pressingly necessary. This feeling is evidently shared by the president. In his message to congress, President Roosevelt declared:

"The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection to American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge, and enterprise."

A National Committee on Consular Reorganization has been formed, representing the interests of nearly all the chambers of commerce and similar commercial bodies throughout the country. Last December this committee met in Washington and recommended the measures included in the Lodge bill, which has again been introduced in the senate; and Congressman Burton has introduced a similar one in the house. The Lodge bill, which at this writing is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, provides for six reforms: (1) the merit system of appointments, (2) the merit system in promotion, (3) a properly organized board of examinations, (4) better salaries, (5) the end of the fee system which has made some consulates "scandalously profitable," (6) permanent tenure of office. The examining board to consider new appointments to the sixth (the lowest) class is to consist of the secretary of state, some consul-general or consul designated by the president, and the three members of the United States Civil Service Commission. While leaving the character of the examination to be determined mainly by the board of examiners, it nevertheless specifies that it shall include French, German, Spanish, and questions "designed to ascertain each applicant's knowledge of the commercial resources of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries." The present secretary of state has tried to carry into practise a merit system of his own during



the past few years. He has used both the diplomatic and consular services as proving-grounds, and has recommended men for promotion according to their respective merits. The new bill embodies Mr. Hay's observation of the foreign service, made while he belonged to it, and the judgment of other experts. Another measure for consular reorganization has been presented in the house during the past session by Representative Adams of Pennsylvania. This bill, which has been favorably reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, leaves most of the reorganization of the service to be worked out by a commission consisting of the president, two senators, three representatives, and an official from the Department of State.

It is quite generally held by the advocates of consular reform that the lack in the service is owing more to the short and uncertain tenure of office than to the quality of the material originally appointed. Men of ability and "reach" are not inclined to undertake an occupation which promises no career, and from which they are almost certain to be dismissed after a few years of illy-requited labor. The Lodge bill aims to change all this.

A consul not being a diplomatic agent (although some consuls are also secretaries of legation), has no social standing other than that which he attains by his personal qualifications and gifts. Of course he receives invitations to participate in all sorts of official ceremonies and private functions, but he is not expected to attend unless he cares to. If he is a man of shining social gifts, he will naturally become one of the social leaders of his city, indeed, he is urged to "cultivate the most friendly social relations with the community," but he may be none the less a good consul, officially, if he possesses no predilections for society.

Yet, while the foregoing is true, the fact remains that a consul is a representative, in large measure, of a great people. To the people among whom he is stationed and to the local authorities, he is the impersonation of his government. He should be a man

of dignity, of self-possession, of good address and bearing, of tact and discretion, who should command the respect and confidence of foreign merchants and officials by his *savoir vivre* and *savoir faire*, and who should be honored even by his traveling countrymen. These qualifications cannot be determined by a civil service examination, it is true, but they are matters which should receive careful consideration, and they can be brought out by the personal bearing of the candidate at his examination. Cleverness, courtesy, wide knowledge, and dignity are admittedly indispensable qualifications for an efficient consul.

There is no doubt of the efficiency of the United States consular service for spreading the sale of goods, for stimulating home industry and enterprise, and for informing exporters as to trade conditions in all the world's important markets. Foreign observers all testify to this efficiency. The only point is whether it could not be made much more efficient under the strictly merit system.

A number of very thoughtful articles on our consular service by writers eminently well fitted to speak have appeared in the magazines during the past few years, and readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN can supplement this brief sketch of the workings of the service by consulting the following papers:

"Reform of the Consular Service." By Oscar S. Straus, United States minister to Turkey. A publication of the National Civil Service Reform League, issued in 1894.

"Evils to be Remedied in Our Consular Service." By W. W. Rockhill. *The Forum*, February, 1897.

"Our Inadequate Consular Service." By Stephen M. White. *The Forum*, July, 1898.

"Our Consular Service." By J. H. Stowe, (late consul-general at Cape Town South Africa.) *The Independent Age*, December 23, 1898.

"How Other Countries Do It." By George McAneny. *The Century*, February, 1899.

"The Consular Service of the United States." By George F. Parker. *The Atlantic Monthly*, April and May, 1900.

"Consular Inspection." By A. H. Washburn. *The Forum*, September, 1900.

Articles by Frederic Emory, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. *The World's Work*, May, 1901; January, 1902.

"Ambassadors of Trade." By James Gustavus Whitely. *The Forum*, March, 1902.

## METZ: A CITY WITH A PAST.

BY N. HUDSON MOORE.



HOEVER has crossed the Place de la Concorde in Paris, and seen the emblematic statue of Alsace-Lorraine with the mourning wreaths laid at her feet, gains but a slight idea of the grief of every Frenchman for the loss of this province.

To be sure France had held it but a few hundred years, yet in that time it had grown so integral a part of her, that the wound caused by dismemberment has never ceased to bleed.

Metz, now the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, is a city of the plain, and lies spread out in a fertile basin, with several branches of the Moselle running through it. First settled by the Romans, it afterward became the chief city of one of the tribes of Gauls, and in the fifth century was overrun and plundered, first by the Vandals, and fifty years later by the Huns. Then the Franks had it, and the city which had become known as Mettis became a free city of the German Empire. Thus it remained till 1552, when it was taken and brilliantly defended by the French, who retained it till 1870, when it was surrendered to the German Empire.

After the Romans ceased to occupy Metz, its most interesting history dates from 1552, when the French gained possession of it. The position of the city from a strategic point of view was most valuable, and to render it safer it has always been strongly fortified. Vauban planned many of these outworks, and while France held the city it was considered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe. The fortifications, which have been restored and completed since the Germans took possession, enclose the city in a belt fifteen miles in circumference, and there is now established here a garrison of twenty thousand men. Soldiers are turned out from the inexorable German mill at the rate of many thousands a year.

The visitor to Metz today is confronted with a rather curious state of affairs. After a period of thirty years conqueror and conquered usually mix, old sores are healed, old grievances forgotten. It is not so at Metz. Every Frenchman who by hook or crook could leave the town has done so, often at great loss pecuniarily. Those who remain never forget for an instant their nationality and their loss. They resent being addressed by the traveler in German, make a point of always replying in French, call all the objects of interest in their city by their French names, though they have been rechristened with German ones, and quite hold themselves aloof from the German population. These latter have come in great numbers, making more than a third of the population of about sixty thousand.

The behavior of the Germans seems to a cursory visitor quite exemplary. They are civil, not unduly obtrusive, they pay cheerfully for whatever they get, and their government has done much for the benefit of the city.

There is no species of gayety so attractive as that connected with military life. To see this fine fortified town with all its works actively occupied is most interesting, and the Emperor William is frequently here to oversee the great garrison.

In every direction one passes squads of men. The hotels are full of officers in the splendid and brilliant uniforms of the German army. The streets echo with the clatter of swords and the ring of spurred heels. Indeed you may almost forgive the brisk bands that wake you at dawn of a lovely summer's day, for the music is so spirited, the horses step out with such a jingle and prance that you regret that the morning exercises are not held in the near-by public square.

Nowhere on earth can the making of a soldier be seen to such advantage as in this city. From the green first-year man to the



PORTE DES ALLEMANDS.

general covered with medals and orders they fill the town. That inflexible law which forces every German to perform his portion of military service, necessitates even the noble, if not professionally in the military service, to take his place in the ranks with peasants or laborers. He may complete his active service in one year, always provided he can buy his own uniform and equipment, pay for his living expenses, and pass a rigid examination with regard to his educational acquirements.

He may when off duty array himself in purple and fine linen, and bear himself in a very haughty manner, but when in the ranks he is but an indistinguishable unit, and must suffer with his mates often undue severity and hardship.

In a yard near the cathedral we saw the awkward squad being drilled by a sergeant. None of the men were in uniform, and the business suit rubbed shoulders with the blouse.

The sergeant was armed with a long slender lath and was quite unsparing in its use, treating these men as if they were little

boys, and on several occasions giving a sharp slap on the cheek. This did not seem to be resented in the least, but it was not pleasant to look at.

Among the many interesting objects in the city, none is more delightful than the medieval German Gate, *Porte des Allemands*. Here is established a custom house, where the peasants from the surrounding country are examined for goodness knows what contraband articles, as they enter the city.

The rosy-cheeked lasses, with heads guiltless of hats, and with sabots on their feet, hold up their baskets for inspection. If the girl is very pretty, not more than a finger will be thrust among her eggs and vegetables. If she is old and unpleasing there is likely to be quite a stir up of the contents of the panier, at which she hardly dares protest, save in her thoughts.

The Esplanade is one of Metz's greatest charms, it reaches to the edge of the highest fortification. At sunset all the world gathers here to gossip, to rest, to look out over the smiling plain with its winding rivers, beautiful homes, and carefully tended farms.



CATHEDRAL.

By moonlight there are few scenes more enchanting even in the region of the charmed Moselle.

Wandering over Europe, the fields of battles have always proved points of interest. Having viewed Agincourt, Marston Moor, and Marathon, Crécy and Waterloo, what was more natural than to drive out to Gravelotte, and see the place where the battle was fought that decided the fate of the French Empire?

The country is peaceful enough now, the valley of Gravelotte is fresh and green, even though today the plow turns up helmet points and bullets; peaceful, though the fields and hillsides are dotted with crosses and monuments marking the burial-place of officers or bodies of men who performed brilliant action where they fell.

Scarcely a cross indicates the grave of a single man, but marks the resting-place of many of both nations, such inscriptions as the following not being uncommon:

"Here rest in God twenty-nine Prussians,  
and sixty-nine Frenchmen."

Whether the capitulation of Metz by Marshal Bazaine was treason or not is too much of a question for the tourist to decide. Certainly, though, it is the first time that 173,000 men, 6,000 officers, 50 generals, 3 marshals, a fortified city with eagles, guns, and munitions of war, was ever handed over to an enemy in such fashion.

The first siege of Metz, in 1552, shines as a star in the banner of France. The second siege is yet a wound that quivers.

We must be grateful, however, that the bombardment which was to reduce the city never took place. It has left for our pleasure the fine Gothic cathedral, begun in the thirteenth century. The glass of this cathedral is superb, going back to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. So large and fine are the windows that the walls are hardly more than frames to hold them, giving a light and springing effect to the interior.

Why is it that the class of sacristans as a whole render themselves so obnoxious to travelers? This cathedral was defaced by a



disagreeable, snuffy old man, who kept demanding *trinkgeld*, even running down the street in pursuit, as we differed from him in regard to the value of his services.

The lovely cathedral at Winchester is forever scarred in memory by a terrible man there who betrayed an intimacy with the bones of William Rufus which was absolutely profane. "I've seen every one of 'is bones spread out on the pavement right 'ere!"

We spoke of the Moselle as flowing through the city of Metz in several branches. These give to those parts of the town a look almost Venetian, for the houses rise high on either side of the hemmed-in stream, and the boards which project from the footpath are used by the people as platforms from which they do their washing.

Picturesque as this is, to see the washerwomen in their true glory, one must go beyond the city limits. There she stands in the flowing water, in a tub with a bench-like

and soaped, finally wrung by stout arms and laid on the grass to dry. After viewing this process we no longer wondered at the huge holes in our linen, and discovered why the Germans have a washing done but once a month.

Few tourists go to Metz, and yet it is a most attractive city. The surrounding country is beautiful. There are many fine Roman remains thereabout, none of them finer than the old aqueduct arches by which in its Roman days Metz was supplied with water.

The little hamlet of Jouy-aux-Arches has a whole row of these arches, eleven in number, still standing. They tower above the surrounding trees and dominate the landscape for many a mile, and date from the time of Drusus (38 B. C. to 9 B. C.), a very respectable measure of antiquity!

The Moselle itself makes a delightful waterway for those who pull an oar. Its wooded shores alternate with wide sweeps of cultivated land, and is diversified with charming chauteaux like Blettange, or medieval towns like Sierck or Kontz.

There are many quaint customs preserved in these towns, such as St. John's festival on June 23rd when the fire-wheel is rolled down the hill past a certain well, guarded by the women and girls. If the wheel reaches the river a generous vintage is expected. If it does not reach the well, Sierck takes from Kontz as toll a basket of cherries. If the flaming wheel passes the well but falls short of the river, Kontz gets a cask of wine from Sierck.

This ceremony has taken place between these two towns from Roman days, some antiquarians tracing it back to pagan rites. Legend and tradition float on every wave of Moselle's winding stream, many of which are embodied in the poem "Mosella" written by the Latin poet Ansonius, fifteen hundred years ago.

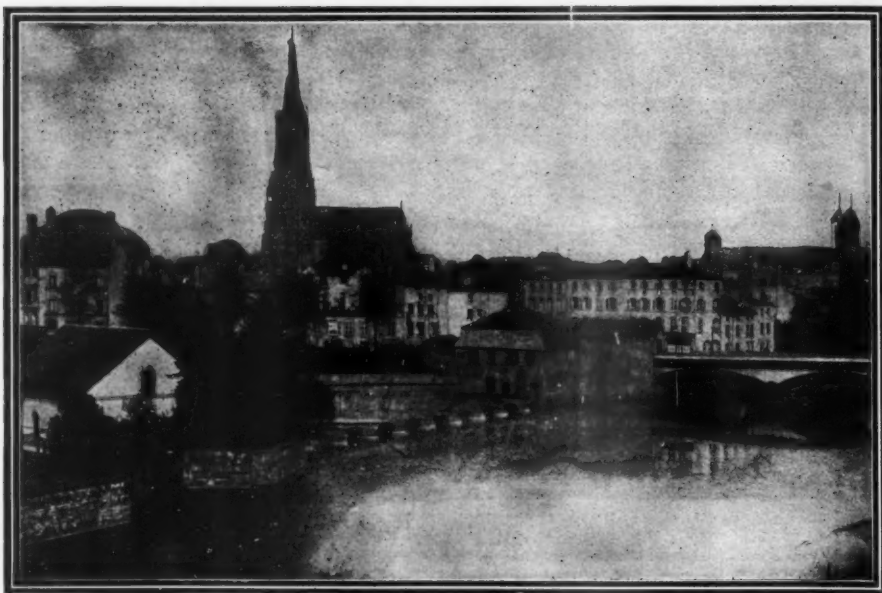
You cannot row a mile without stopping to look at some enchanting scene or beaching your boat to roam inland for an hour or so, leaving your boat and its contents quite unguarded, secure that it will be untouched.



STREET IN METZ.

affair in front of her, and with another woman also in her tub, opposite.

The unhappy clothes are laid on the bench; rubbed, soused, beaten with paddles, twisted,



VIEW OF METZ.

At the village of Igel there is a Roman monument seventy-five feet high, carved from the native red sandstone, and erected, so it is supposed, in the latter half of the second century. It is well preserved with its groups of figures and its Latin inscription. It is considered the finest Roman relic this side of the Alps, with the exception of the Porta Nigra at Treves.

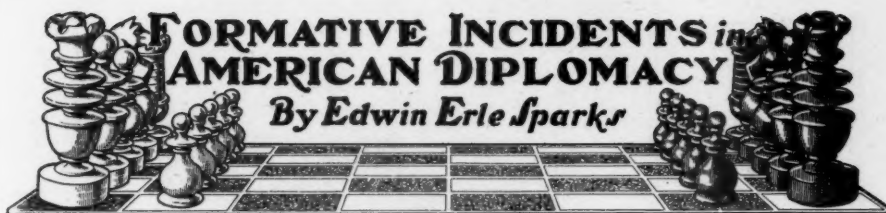
As we slowly pull back toward Metz giving thanks to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the river, for another perfect day, we think that old Ansonius wrote not only for his day but for all time, when he described

"The villa roofs that crown the craggy steeps  
And overhang the valley's winding sweeps.  
Hills green with vines, and at their feet the swell  
And low-voiced murmur of thy waves, Moselle."

## FAITHFULNESS.

BY EDWIN L. SABIN.

Regard the violet, how it is found  
Amongst the grasses, close against the ground;  
Mingling its petals with the very soil,  
Where dross and dregs ignoble may bemoil.  
The trees are higher — yes, a thousand-fold;  
The tulips brighter, in their red and gold;  
But stationed in its place it does its part,  
And yields the constant perfume of its heart.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS OF OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.



O all intents and purposes, the colonial system of the United States may be dated from the acquisition of Alaska. Since it was an isolated territory, never threatened by American invasion and not in the direct line of western expansion, and since it was owned by a power with which America had always been on friendly terms, the diplomacy connected with its transfer was very simple compared with prior territorial additions. It was purely a business transaction. One party had a bit of outlying property for which it had no use; the other had the means to purchase it and needed more frontage on the Pacific. Russian America, as it was called, was far removed from what was at that time the head of the Russian empire; it had been threatened in the Crimean war; and it seemed to the Russian government not worth the cost of maintaining and developing. On the other hand, it was adjacent to the expanding and energetic western republic and its transfer to that power would place Canada, a possession of a recent enemy—England—between two parts of what might later prove an aggressive force. The art of diplomacy oftentimes seeks revenge against a superior force of arms. The charter of the Russian-American company which had controlled the region since 1799 had expired, thus affording Russia opportunity to make plans for the future of the possession.

Russia's attitude toward her American colony.

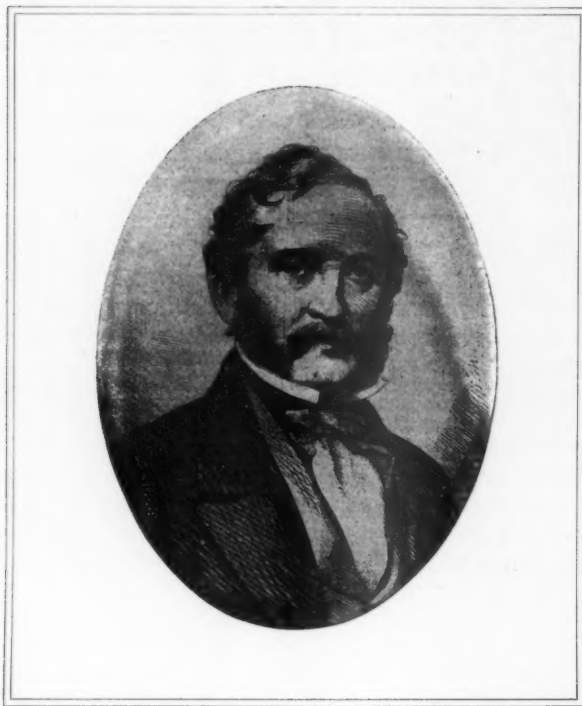
A brisk foreign policy had been one of the hobbies of Seward. Reluctantly had he abandoned that remedy at the beginning of the Civil war as a means of healing the ills of the union. He imagined that the thoughts of the people could be withdrawn from their grievances by uniting all factions in a foreign acquisition or war. When the trial by arms had ended the contest, he at once turned to the idea of an aggressive



Introduction and Chapters I.-II., "The Birth of American Diplomacy" and "Silas Deane, the American Agent in France," appeared in October. Chapters III.-IV., in November, dealt with "The First Treaty of the United States" and "The Beginnings of a Diplomatic System." In December, the topics treated in Chapters V.-VI. were "A General Recognition of Nationality" and "Washington's Efforts Toward a Neutral Nation." Chapters VII.-VIII., in January, were entitled "American Rights Between European Millstones" and "The Diplomacy of the Louisiana Purchase." Chapters IX.-X., in February, discussed "The Diplomacy of the War of 1812" and "Spanish America and the Monroe Doctrine." Chapters XI.-XII., in March, treated of the "Diplomatic Incidents of the Mexican War," and "Coöperation in International Reforms." Chapters XIII.-XIV., in April, were on the "Critical Times of the Civil War" and "Arbitration in American Diplomacy." Chapters XV.-XVI., in May, contained "Maximilian in Mexico" and "Cuba, the Turkey of America."

[Summary of preceding chapters.]

BARON STOECKL.



Seward an expansionist.

foreign policy as a means of arousing patriotism and restoring the impaired union. Moreover, he had been the advocate of expansion and a second John Adams in predicting United States dominion for the whole North American continent. The ultimate capital he located in the City of Mexico. He was prepared, therefore, when the fishermen of Washington territory, located in the extreme northwest corner of the United States, in 1866 petitioned their legislature for aid in securing needed concessions from their northern Russian neighbors, to see in vision the addition of that unknown district. No better time could be imagined for consummating a project which had been the subject of conferences years before between representatives of the two powers involved.

Bargaining for a colony.

The question resolved itself at once into the price to be paid. The Russian minister, Baron Stoeckl, suggested ten million dollars, and Seward half that amount. A compromise was made on seven and one-half, from which the half was subsequently dropped. Later, two hundred thousand dollars were added to purchase the interests of the Russian-American company. One evening Stoeckl came to Seward with a cablegram announcing the consent of his government to the transaction. Seward stopped the game of whist in which he was engaged, clerks were summoned, all parties met at Seward's office, and at dawn the work was complete. It had been signed by President Johnson and was submitted to the senate before high noon. Equal haste was shown in that body in ratifying the bargain; not that especial haste was demanded, but that all





CHARLES SUMNER.

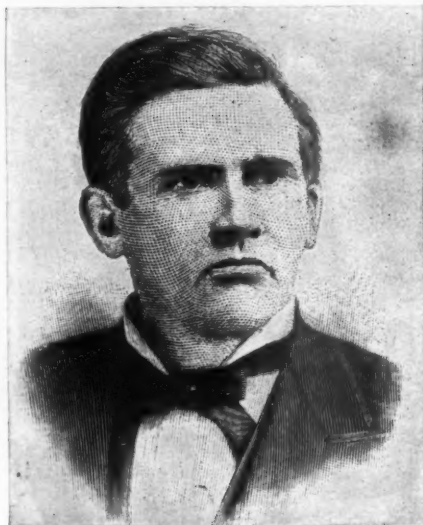
wished to give some manifestation of appreciation to Russia for the good will she had constantly exhibited in the dark days of the Civil war. As Sumner said in presenting the matter to the senate:

"It is a new expression of that *entente cordiale* between the two powers which is a phenomenon of history. Though unlike in institutions, they are not unlike in recent experience. Sharers of common glory in a great act of Emancipation [i.e., abolition of serfdom in Russia and of slavery in America] they also share together the opposition or antipathy of other nations. . . . The Rebellion, which tempted so many other powers into an embrace, could not draw Russia from her habitual good-will. Her solicitude for the Union was early declared. She made no unjustifiable concession of ocean belligerents, with all its immunities and powers to Rebels [Confederates] in arms against the Union. She furnished no hospitality to the Rebel cruisers, nor was any Rebel agent ever received, entertained, or encouraged at St. Petersburg—while on the other hand, there was an understanding that the United States should be at liberty to carry prizes into Russian ports."

In the heat of the times, Sumner forgot that Russia had followed Britain's lead in declaring neutrality, and that she was not a sea power and had no such wide-spread dominions as had England. But it has always been the fashion to praise Russian friendliness. A visit of courtesy from a Russian fleet during the Civil war, a visit which the people of the Union interpreted more by their necessity than by any evidence, had caused a rumor current to this day that the commander had orders to defend the United States if France or England were drawn into war with her over the Confederate belligerents. The evidence is entirely hearsay; yet the purchase of Alaska gave rise to a supplementary rumor that it was a

Sumner on the purchase.  
Was it American gratitude?

JAMES H. BLOUNT.



reward for her fidelity. It is more likely, as shown above, that the movements in the game of diplomacy turned on something more material than gratitude and sentiment.

The negotiations connected with the acquisition of Hawaii date far back of those associated with Alaska. The story resembles that of Texas in the influx of Americans, who dominated the inhabitants by superior civilization if not numbers, and gradually brought the government to seek annexation. Like many other islands of the Pacific, Hawaii owes its first exploitation to the activity of British seamen, although American vessels visited it from time to time. The British flag was raised and saluted by the nations during the time that Washington was president in the United States; but for some reason the British government failed to establish a protectorate. Also, Russian seamen at one time contemplated taking possession of Hawaii, but the Russian government disavowed the action.

This evident intention of the European powers to preserve the neutrality of such an important post as the solitary islands in the midst of the great Pacific offered, was frequently put to the test. Changes of government often brought changes of policy in a nation. Religion was added to commerce. America was represented not only by her whale fishermen, but also by her missionaries. The missionary of that day was full of the militant spirit, and complications with France were the natural results of the coming of representatives of French Roman Catholicism. Because of

Early history of  
Hawaii.

Trade and mis-  
sionaries.

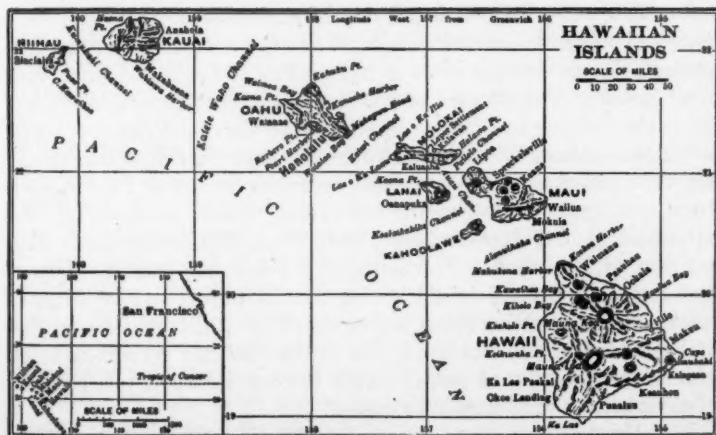
this sectarian rivalry, the interests of American inhabitants of the island began to be looked after by an agent in 1820. Six years later a captain in the United States navy, who had been sent on a friendly visit to the islands, drew up a formal treaty with the king. It provided for the safety of Americans, for preventing desertions from American vessels, and for trading upon as good terms as those allowed to any other nation. The senate felt that a treaty with a semi-civilized people like these islanders was not worthy of ratification; yet the relations between the two governments continued as if under the treaty.

Both France and England had an annoying way of compelling treaties with the king of the island from the deck of a man-of-war. Webster gave notice to them in 1836, in reply to three Hawaiian commissioners who went to Washington to seek protection, that "the government of the Sandwich Islands ought to be respected, and that no power ought either to take possession of the islands as a conquest or for the purpose of colonization, and that no power ought to seek for control over the existing government or any exclusive privileges or preferences in matters of commerce." It was a kind of commercialized Monroe doctrine extended to the middle Pacific.

The declaration was almost immediately put to the test by a British commander, Paulet, who seized the islands to satisfy an injury claimed by the British representative to Hawaii. Resulting dangers of international complications were avoided by Britain repudiating the action, and entering into an agreement with France for the independence of the islands. In 1851, on the other hand, France made a demonstration against the islands to enforce a claim. The United States was now strong enough to take a hand. Her representative was heady but courageous. He even went so far as to arrange a secret convention with the king whereby the islands would be placed under the protection of his country if the French opened hostilities. The women of the islands prepared a joint flag for the emergency. On one side it showed the stars and stripes, and on the other side the symbol of Hawaii. The United States declared the agreement null and void, and repeated to France its desire that the independence of the island should not be inter-

American attitude toward the island.

European demonstrations and American checks.



KING KALAKAUA.



ferred with. France made no further demonstration. On the contrary, she corresponded with England to determine some method of curbing the dangerous ascendancy which the American republic was securing in the islands. At almost the same time, the United States announced a treaty of amity and commerce with the king. It was extended from time to time and was still in force when the islands were finally disposed of.

Annexation was almost consummated by the United States in 1854, and again in 1867. At the latter time Seward desired commercial reciprocity; but, as he said, "annexation is in every case to be preferred." Gradually France dropped out and left the field to the United States and Great Britain. The influence and ascendancy of each alternated according to the monarch in power. In 1887, when the Americans chanced to be the more influential, they gained a decided advantage when, in extending their reciprocity agreement, they secured a cession of Pearl Harbor for a coaling station. England immediately called attention to the agreement of 1843 between herself and France, that neither would seize any part of the islands. It was suggested delicately that the United States might see her duty of entering as a third party into this agreement. A less courteous notice was served on the islands that the cession of Pearl Harbor was contrary to the British-Hawaiian agreement which granted the admission of British vessels to every harbor in which vessels of other nations were allowed to come.

Here the matter rested. The continued freedom of the United States

Great Britain vs.  
the United States.





QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

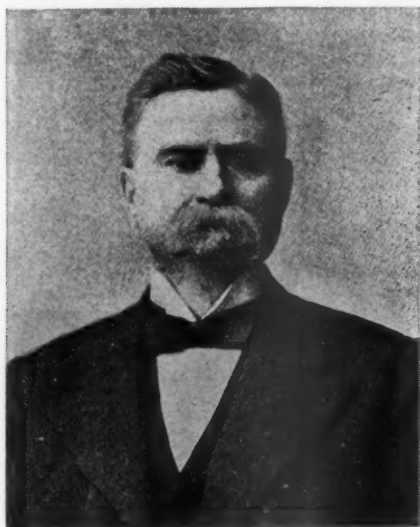
from war, together with the retarding influence of the sugar and other interests, kept the government from making use of Pearl Harbor until a new monarch, Queen Liliuokalani, decidedly pro-British, came into power in Hawaii. No sooner did the United States begin to show signs of activity about improving Pearl Harbor and laying a cable to Hawaii, which projects were urged by the large American contingent in the islands, than a contest arose between the Queen and the Hawaiian legislature. In this body the Americans had predominating influences. They imagined that British interests were instigating her actions in sending the heir apparent to England to be educated; in allowing the English church advantages in the islands; and in countenancing a lottery and the opium trade.

Acquisition of  
Pearl Harbor.

In 1893, the Americans arose in rebellion against the Queen and British influences; set up a "Committee of Public Safety"; and caused a force to be landed from a United States war vessel lying in the harbor, to protect American interests. They then set up a provisional government "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America" should be made, compelled the Queen to abdicate, and raised the American flag. The new government was recognized by all the powers represented in Honolulu, although rather tardily by Great Britain and France. Explanation for this forcing of the fruit of annexation was given in the fear that the Japanese would also land a force and claim an equal footing with the United States in the islands.

The revolution  
of 1893.

BARTLETT TRIPP.



Party politics  
and annexation.

Before the senate could act on the treaty of annexation which President Harrison had made with the provisional government and submitted to it, a change of administration occurred. President Cleveland was not satisfied with the statement of the Americans that the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by their provisional government. He adopted a plan which seems to be growing in diplomatic favor in the United States of sending a special commissioner to investigate in critical cases. He is not to be an envoy extraordinary, as was Monroe when sent to France to aid Livingston in negotiating for Louisiana, because he is sent to a country in which the government is uncertain. But he is given even more power than an envoy; or as President Cleveland expressed it in Blount's credentials, "Your authority in all matters touching the relations of this government to the existing or other government of the Islands and the protection of our citizens therein is paramount." It is not customary to have the appointment of a commissioner ratified by the senate as is that of a minister, an envoy, or an ambassador. He is a kind of return to the original idea of the minister who represented only his monarch at the court of another sovereign.

From the report of the commissioner, President Cleveland decided that the provisional government had been instituted through too much activity on the part of the American minister. The American flag was ordered down and the American forces withdrawn. Those who feared that England or Japan would take advantage of such an opportunity now saw in

what good faith other nations were acting in trying to preserve Hawaiian independence as contrasted with American annexation. No aid was given by Great Britain to the Queen's attempt to regain her throne; but the provisional government, now changed to the government of the Hawaiian republic, looked with anxiety upon every movement of Britain. It even forestalled, by erecting a suitable tablet, her attempt to secure one of the unoccupied islands of the group for a cable station on the proposed Vancouver-Australia line.

Annexation simply delayed.

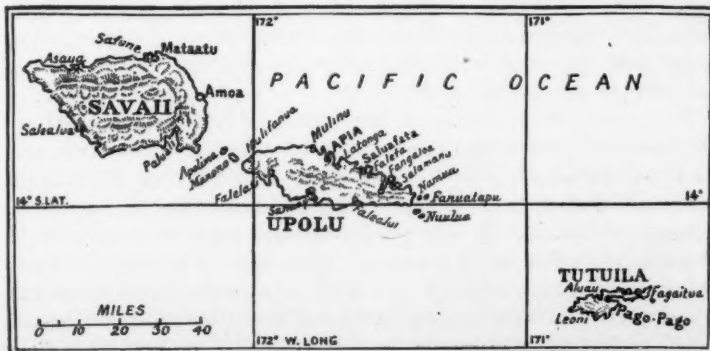
With the return of the Republican party to power in the United States in 1896, annexation again became a possibility; but a treaty made to that effect was stopped in the senate by the sugar interests. Since treaties as well as laws are made commonly for the protection of property and business, it is frequently a difficult matter to adjust the rivalry between the home and foreign producers of a given article. While Hawaiian annexation was still being considered by a joint resolution of the two houses of congress, requiring only a majority vote in each house, the Spanish-American war came on. The war spirit swept the American sugar manufacturers aside in an instant. Foreign powers who had so long demanded the independence of Hawaii were helpless when annexation became a war measure necessary for self-preservation. Indeed, Hawaii may be said to have slipped into the fold under the distraction of the war. Spain of course had protested against the United States troops being allowed to land at Hawaii en route to the Philippines; but her protest was unheeded in the greater questions of the war and the rapidly moving incidents attending it.

The war spirit prevails.

A most unique case of colonial ownership has developed in another part of the Pacific. It furnishes a fresh evidence of the impossibility of international partnerships. British, French, and American traders had established themselves in the Samoan Islands without protection by international diplomatic arrangement. In 1878, the latter power constructed a treaty with the monarch of the islands, as did the two other powers concerned the following year. Among other concessions, the United States obtained one for the construction of a coaling or naval station at Pago Pago, in the island of Tutuila.

The United States traders in Samoa.

Because of the constant warfare among the native factions in the islands, the three powers in 1889 formed a joint protectorate under direction of the three consuls. Ten years of international bickering and



MAP OF THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Ten years of  
partnership.

jealousy ensued. Each nation was afraid the other would gain undue ascendancy over the natives and claim the islands. Germany was especially aggressive; and the United States felt that Great Britain was more sympathetic with the ambition of a European empire than an American republic. It was known that Britain wanted favors from Germany elsewhere.

The Samoan  
commission.

After ten years the partnership failed hopelessly. Native politics drew the protectors into their internal disputes. Commissioners were appointed by the three powers, Tripp serving for the United States. They decided to divide the islands. Britain was bought off by Germany and withdrew, leaving to that power two islands. The third, containing Pago Pago, was assigned to the United States. This island, Tutuila, has an area of a little more than fifty square miles; a population of some four thousand. Its chief value lies in the possibility of a naval station in war time.

The American  
colony.

The diplomacy connected with the case of the Philippine Islands is too recent to require description. If they are retained by the United States, their possession will be justified in the diplomatic world on the ground of spoils of war, and in the conscience of the people of the United States as a purchase. They will be likened to Upper California, which was purchased from Mexico at the close of the Mexican war. Porto Rico is a simple case of the spoils of war—a practise so well grounded in international law that no objection was raised.

Seward and the  
Danish West  
Indies.

It remains to notice a few cases of unsuccessful negotiation for territory. Seward, seeking as usual to distract attention from reconstruction troubles by a brisk foreign policy, was disgusted because his attempts at territorial expansion met with little attention aside from Alaska. He thought the people valued dollars more and dominion less. He had appreciated during the Civil war the lack of coaling stations and ship-yards in the West Indies. The cruisers of the enemy were allowed certain privileges simply because they were an unrecognized force. To allow the same to the established United States might bring diplomatic entanglements or dangerous precedents. Denmark owned three small islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and Vera Cruz, which seemed of little value to her since she was neither a naval nor a colonial power. Seward visited them at the close of the Civil war and after his return opened negotiations for their sale to the United States. The Danish minister suggested \$25,000,000, but would take \$20,000,000. Seward offered \$5,000,000. He was in the midst of the Alaskan transaction with Russia and he tried to get that power to help on his negotiations with Denmark. The Danish government fell to \$15,000,000 and Seward rose to half that sum. Denmark would accept the half for two of the islands and with this agreement Seward closed.

The people of these two islands were capable of voting on the question, and Denmark insisted that their wishes be consulted. This was a new phase of territorial annexation and quite different from the manner in which Louisiana, the Floridas, and upper California had been acquired. A treaty in accord with these understandings was drawn up in 1867. The vote of the two islands in favor of annexation was almost unanimous; but, to the disgust of Seward, the treaty was ignored in the senate and the project was buried under the impeachment of President Johnson. Equal misfortune attended the attempt of President Grant in 1869 to



secure the annexation of the republic of Santo Domingo as a territory preliminary to statehood.

Argument in favor of the acquisition of the Danish Islands received a powerful emphasis in the Spanish-American war, because of the uncertainty of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet and the lack of a proper place of lookout. In 1902, a second treaty was made between representatives of the two countries looking to the sale of the islands. The price is reported to be \$4,500,000. The treaty was approved by the United States senate and, at the present writing, has just been adopted by the Danish parliament. The ownership of these islands, with Porto Rico, and at least a controlling interest in Cuba, will make the United States master of the Gulf of Mexico and adjacent waters as England holds the keys to the Mediterranean. The outer door to an American isthmiian canal will thus be in the possession of the nation most concerned.

The project revived.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### DIPLOMACY AND AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The general history of a canal which should pierce the isthmus between North and South America and so connect the ocean waters, goes back almost to the discovery of the isthmus—certainly to the first full knowledge of its topography. For three centuries the project was considered at various times by the Portuguese, Spanish, and English nations. The history of American diplomacy in connection with such a canal is much more recent—dating only from the birth of the first Spanish American republic in whose territory the enterprise must be undertaken. The canal and the Monroe doctrine are thus chronologically connected.

An ancient project.

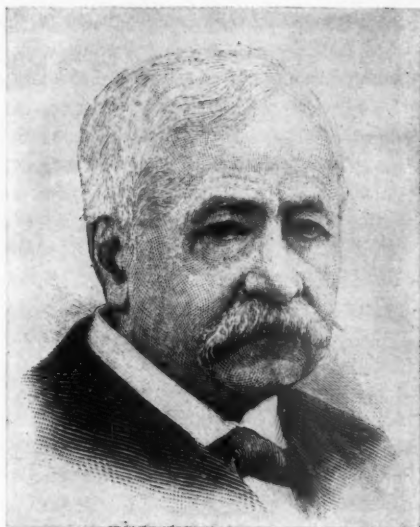
The republic of Central America, which included what is now Nicaragua, was only two years old when its representative in Washington approached Henry Clay, secretary of state, with a proposition for building jointly a canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. Such coöperation would be a delightful sequence to the Monroe doctrine promulgated two years before. But so pressing was the demand for internal improvements, for canals and roadways, in the interior of the United States, that Clay could only promise to consider this proposed external improvement. Nevertheless when the Netherlands a few years later accepted such a proposition from Central America, the United States felt aggrieved that an European nation should engage in such an enterprise on American soil. Nothing came of this attempt; yet the neutrality of the canal as assured in the Netherlands agreement formed a kind of precedent for such arrangement in the future. It deserves some examination.

The canal to be an American enterprise.

According to the terms of the neutrality guarantee, no vessel of war, privateer, nor vessel carrying troops or contraband goods belonging to a belligerent could use the canal. All other vessels belonging to any country, unless Central America should be at war with that country, should have use of the canal upon paying proper tolls. No duties were to be collected on goods passing through the canal. A free commercial city was to be established in the vicinity of each end of the canal.

What is a neutral way?

In such provisions every nation possessing trading vessels would be

FERDINAND  
DE LESSEPS.Necessity of  
neutrality.

concerned. Thus the question of neutrality becomes of world interest. No maritime nation could willingly see an international waterway constructed which might at any moment be closed through the sudden whim, or even as a defensive measure, by the government of the country through which it passed. Ships are provisioned and manned for a definite voyage and frequently carry a cargo whose delay might mean ruin. Commerce cannot risk a chance road. It also demands free passage for its cargoes on the way. The growth of the principle of free ships for which the United States contended so earnestly in the early days is nowhere better illustrated than in this constant demand for a neutral isthmiian canal.

Neutrality and  
territory.

Obviously the diplomatic negotiations of the United States connected with the canal will fall into two groups — those with other nations on this great question of neutrality, and those conducted with the countries through which the proposed canal might pass. It also follows that powers interested in the first of these classes of negotiations would be interested in the second. The maintenance of neutrality would depend largely upon the nature of the government through whose territory the canal passed; its stability; its tendency to keep or break faith; and finally, its ability to carry out its intentions. A guarantee concerning the Manchester, Kiel, or Erie canals, for instance, contracted under a stable government and among law-abiding people, would be widely different from one made with a turbulent South American republic. The

enterprise would more nearly resemble the Suez canal, where the inefficiency of the Egyptian government gave England excuse for assuming a kind of commercial protectorate over the works, as if they were located in previously unoccupied territory.

The year 1846 was reached before the records of the United States bore the first treaty with an isthmiian government for a canal. The delay had been caused both by the pressure of internal affairs and by the evanescent nature of the isthmiian republics. New Granada, formerly a part of Colombia and embracing the isthmus of Panama, agreed through her representative at Washington to guarantee a right of way across the isthmus through her territory—"upon any modes of communication that now exist or that may be hereafter constructed." As free transit of person and property was promised the citizens of the United States as was enjoyed by the citizens of New Granada. In return, the United States government guaranteed "the perfect neutrality of the Panama isthmus" and, upon the insistence of New Granada, also promised to help maintain "the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

The first Panama treaty.

The latter provision, so harmless on its face, has caused the United States no little anxiety. Only in the light of later history can one appreciate how dangerous it might become to guarantee any South American republic in the possession of its territory. Its sovereignty is almost constantly threatened by its neighbors or menaced by internal insurrection; yet so great was the demand for improved means of transit across the isthmus to California and so strong the pressure of the merchant marine that the administration was willing to purchase immunity for commerce by becoming a guardian and protector. However, the guarantee has caused less real trouble than might be anticipated. Under it, the Panama Railway was constructed and has been maintained. In order to protect the railway property, it has been necessary to send war vessels or to land marines a number of times during the periodic disturbances in New Granada, now the United States of Colombia. Such incidents occurred in 1856, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1885, and 1902. But the guardianship has been confined to the railway property and kindred American interests. It has never been found necessary to act on the guarantee of the sovereignty and possession of territory. Colombia has never been seriously threatened by an outsider. Her domestic troubles have not been thought by the United States worthy of interference. This was decided by the United States attorney-general at one time. According to the treaty the agreement was made for twenty years but has been extended by each party to terminate by due notice being given.

The guarantee of sovereignty.

Although the guarantee of sovereignty at Panama has caused less annoyance than anxiety, the United States has been more careful in later treaties with the American republics. Thus when arrangement was made with Mexico in 1853 for the transit of property and the mails across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, one of the routes to California, it was stipulated that the Mexican government should "protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation, and security of the work"; leaving to the United States the right "to extend its protection as it shall judge wise when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international

## Later treaties.

law." Also, when a treaty was made with the government of Honduras in 1864 to protect the "Honduras Inter-Oceanic railway" only the neutrality of the way was guaranteed. Even that guarantee was repudiated seven years later when Honduras, threatened by a revolution, turned to the United States for aid. She was informed that since the railway had not been built, no obligation for protection rested upon her northern neighbor.

It will be noticed that these treaties were instigated usually by capital which looked upon the isthmiian way as an enterprise for investment and demanded protection from the United States government. The later idea of a canal constructed by the government was hampered by the ancient question whether the Union had the constitutional right to engage in such private enterprises. Therefore, from time to time, companies of capitalists obtained "concessions" for this end from the isthmiian governments, especially Nicaragua. She had become a separate state in 1840. The demand for better trans-isthmiian communication had become more pressing in the Californian development. Why should not the United States secure a "concession" under which the government should build the canal or under which capital would be more willing to embark and the desired end be much sooner reached? This was the thought which actuated Elijah Hise of Kentucky, *chargé d'affaires* for the United States to the Central American states. He arranged with Don Bueneventura Selva, of similar rank from Nicaragua, an elaborate convention for a United States canal through that country. Being the first agreement of its kind to which the United States was a party, and being a general model for later conventions of similar nature, its provisions merit attention.

## Beginnings of the Nicaragua project.

Nicaragua granted "exclusive right" to the United States to build any kind of a road or canal through a space six hundred feet wide from ocean to ocean, with six miles of seashore privilege at each end. The United States was privileged to construct forts on the route necessary to defend the works and preserve the peace. No nation with which either party was at war could use the way. In return, the United States promised to protect the sovereignty of Nicaragua, using the army and navy if necessary, unless Nicaragua engaged in an offensive war. It was not likely that the United States would accept this part of the agreement.

## Nicaragua terms.

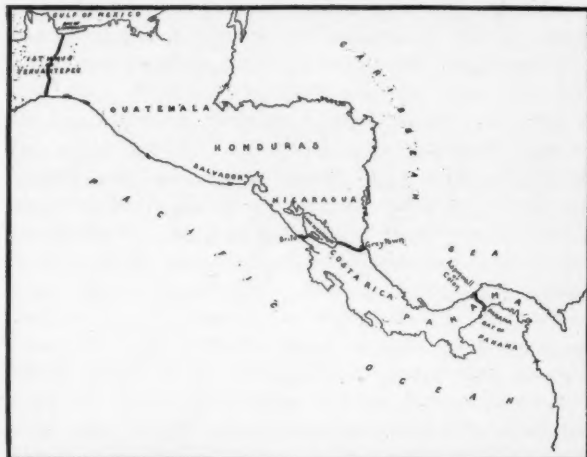
As soon as Hise had returned to Washington with what seemed to him an excellent bargain, attention was called to the fact that all engineers had agreed upon the San Juan river as an absolutely essential part of a Nicaraguan waterway. But the ownership of that river was disputed by Porto Rico, which bounded Nicaragua on the south. Even if the river were admitted as the boundary between the two countries, Nicaragua would have no sole rights on it to give away. Furthermore, a large part of the Nicaraguan Gulf Coast was claimed by the Mosquito Indians, a claim which England was known to regard with favor if not support. Nevertheless, a company was at once formed in America, headed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, to raise the necessary money to build a canal under the concession.

## Nicaragua complications.

In those days more regard was paid to what European powers might think than in the present strenuous time. Even in guaranteeing the sovereignty of New Granada years before, the United States had invited

Britain and France to join but they had refused. When the United States first found it necessary to make a demonstration to protect the Panama railway property, she was careful to notify the European powers and to make a declaration of temporary occupancy only. When Hise brought back his agreement, Clayton, the Whig secretary of state under Taylor, assured the British minister that his government had no intention of carrying out such an "absurd stipulation" as guaranteeing the Nicaraguan sovereignty; that Britain and his government were the parties most interested; and that his government would make no arrangements which were not agreeable to Britain. Explanation for this deference is found in a fear that Great Britain intended colonizing the Mosquito coast and a desire to put her on record in a denial. She claimed to have obtained these rights to the Mosquito coast from Spain in a treaty made in 1786, which gave her the privilege of cutting logwood there. She had also acquired certain rights in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua by

United States defers to England.



treaties with those countries.

Under such circumstances Sir Henry Bulwer reached the United States as British minister, and was approached by Clayton with a

ISTHMIAN CANAL ROUTES.

proposition that Britain should share in building a canal under a Nicaraguan concession and that both governments should pledge themselves not to seize any part of the territory of any Central American state. To keep grabbing England away from the shifting American republics nearest us, we were willing to give up sole ownership and guardianship of the canal. The famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty was the result. For fifty-two years it bound the two countries, frequently causing irritation, used as a check-piece by Britain on several occasions, considered a serious hindrance by the United States, until at last it was abrogated by mutual consent.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1852.

This Clayton-Bulwer agreement pledged the two governments never to obtain or use exclusive control over a canal through Nicaragua; nor to fortify any port in that country; nor to colonize or assume dominion over any part of Central America; nor to make any alliance with Nicaragua whereby either party might get an advantage. It also guaranteed the neutrality of the canal. It was to be like the high seas except that tolls were to be paid by those using it. There was some opposition at the time from those who were "for supporting Mr. Monroe's famous diction at all hazards," as Bulwer wrote home.

Terms of the treaty.



Complications  
under the agree-  
ment.

International partnerships have been of infrequent occurrence in the history of American diplomacy. The experience with the firm of Clayton and Bulwer has had a deterrent effect upon such projects. Scarcely had the seal been set to the agreement when the United States began to expect that Britain would withdraw her protectorate over the Mosquito coast. But that government replied that the agreement could not be considered as retroactive; that whatever interests she had in the Central American states were not relinquished by the treaty. At last yielding to the clamor of the other partner, Britain formed treaties relinquishing the Mosquito coast and certain islands of Honduras. That the United States continued suspicious of her was shown in the "Bluefields" incident of 1892, too recent to demand description.

No canal follows.

Thus the United States had gained its point of keeping Great Britain out of the American republics; in other words of limiting her on the mainland to Canada. Few of the present generation, chafing under the limitations of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement, knew of this past service of the abused treaty. So far as the canal was concerned, the treaty had little to do. No sooner had British and American engineers surveyed a route by the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua for which capital was easily enlisted, than the fickle Nicaraguan government repudiated all the concessions, and the enterprise failed in 1856. Public attention was soon after diverted from the canal by the Civil war in the United States.

1867  
1868

The last Nicaraguan  
treaty.

The experience of the American government during the war demonstrated anew the absolute necessity for an isthmian canal. Bound as she was to England by the Clayton-Bulwer agreement, she could not look forward to a canal protected by herself. Therefore, in a new treaty with Nicaragua made in 1867, the right of way was declared neutral. Citizens of the United States were to enjoy free transit on the same terms as enjoyed by the citizens of Nicaragua. The United States promised to protect such a route, and to warrant all nations in the innocent use of the same. She also agreed to use her influence with other nations to induce them to make similar guarantees of neutrality and protection. Munitions of war, troops, etc., were allowed transit unless intended to be used against some Central American nation friendly to Nicaragua. Under this treaty, various concessions have been secured by American companies from the Nicaraguan government, under one of which quite an amount of work was done.

Has the United  
States a Panama  
monopoly?

Since the Clayton-Bulwer treaty seemed to bar all other nations from Nicaragua, French capitalists under De Lesseps sought a concession from Colombia, whose sovereignty now extended over the Isthmus of Panama. By this time the feeling of an "all-American" canal had taken such firm hold in America that the question was immediately raised whether Colombia was free to give a right of way to another government. Did the treaty of 1846, reading "upon any modes of communication," give a monopoly to the United States? There is little doubt that the United States would have tried to place such a construction on the wording of the treaty if Colombia had attempted to give a concession to any European government. Indeed, some thought she ought to interfere when De Lesseps obtained such a privilege in 1878. But the administration declared that no objection existed to money being furnished in France to

construct such a canal. It was to be purely a commercial enterprise. On the other hand, the United States, it was declared, could not promise to allow an enemy's vessel to come through the canal in war time. As well might we permit an enemy to use the Panama railway. We had no objection to the canal being neutral in time of peace, yet we should object to any European nation or nations making a guarantee of neutrality. It was an American question.

Great Britain was as much moved as was the United States by the French concession. She could not calmly contemplate a possible French colony at one end of the canal. Neither could she admit that she was barred from taking part in an American question. To the notice which Blaine had served through all American ministers abroad and the substance of which is given in the preceding paragraph, Great Britain replied that she must be considered with the United States as a joint protector of the canal. To this effort both countries had bound themselves years before by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Without attempting to settle this new phase of the unfortunate agreement, the United States decided that since the French concession had been granted to a company and not to the French government, she had no wish to interfere with a neutral canal built by French capital. England took the same ground. Perhaps the feeling that the plan was chimerical and must ultimately fail added to the decision of non-interference. The collapse of the company a few years since under cloud of a scandal seemed to further clear the way for a consummation daily growing more desirable in the American mind—an isthmian canal built by and under the protection of the power whose interests are most closely and paramently connected.

The De Lesseps failure.

The desire for a canal "of the Americans, for the Americans, and by the Americans" had been assuming shape as the century closed. Twenty years before, President Hayes had announced that "the policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this continent to any European power or to any combination of European powers." If so, then why to a combination of an American and a European power? Why longer be bound by the Clayton-Bulwer partnership? The long voyage of an American man-of-war about Cape Horn during the recent war with Spain made the American beginning of an isthmian canal a matter no longer to be postponed, and sealed the fate of the Clayton-Bulwer compact. Notice of its dissolution was served by the United States and accepted by Great Britain. A new treaty between the two governments was ratified in December, 1901, which superseded the convention. It permits the United States to construct the canal and to have sole regulation of it. The neutrality laws governing the Suez canal are to govern the American canal.

Repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer convention.

#### CONCLUSION.

It is a difficult matter to refrain from undue boasting when an American compares the position of the United States among the nations at the present time with that which she occupied only a century and a quarter ago. The struggling colonists who sent Silas Deane to present their cause to

Comparative diplomatic rank of the United States.

the French monarch can scarcely be recognized as the same people who recently set themselves against European sentiment for fair treatment of the Chinese. Franklin, dodging the ships of Great Britain on his way to solicit aid from her European enemy, could scarcely have imagined his country recognized by Britain not only as an equal in the western world but as a disinterested and effectual protestant against certain British policy in that quarter. John Jay, vainly soliciting recognition at the Spanish court for his infantile government, would not have deemed possible a future Monroe doctrine to make American republics out of Spanish provinces of that day. Still less could Arthur Lee, snubbed by Frederick the Great of Prussia, have contemplated his country grown sufficiently strong to warrant a complimentary visit from the brother of a later ruler of that land. Nor could Francis Dana, unable to get his case before Katharine of Russia, have deemed possible the situation of 1898, when Russia almost rudely refused to interfere to protect a European monarchy against this western republic.

Law of nations unto herself.

No one now questions either the reception or the rank to be given to representatives from the richest nation on the globe, holding the granary of the world. She is coming to be a law of nations unto herself — a power for world betterment if holding to policies of fairness and holiness, but containing the possibilities of a tyrant if taking on the character of a browbeater and swaggering dictator. No further proof is needed of her position, than the fact that she is financially able to undertake alone the construction of a world's highway of commerce, and diplomatically compelled to give no further pledge for its neutrality than her word and her national honor.



#### TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

##### CHAPTER XVII.

##### FOREIGN RELATIONS OF OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

- Alaska as a business transaction between nations.
  - Russia's reasons for selling.
  - Seward as an expansionist.
  - Was there gratitude toward Russia?
- Hawaii as a lasting diplomatic balance.
  - American traders and missionaries.
  - Watchfulness of Britain, France, and the United States.
  - The Revolution of 1893 and American politics.
  - The American war with Spain brings results.
- The colonial partnership in Samoan Islands.
- Negotiations for the Danish West Indies.

##### CHAPTER XVIII.

##### DIPLOMACY AND AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

- Diplomacy and an Isthmian Canal.
- Nicaragua's early proposition to Clay.
  - What is a guarantee of neutrality?
  - Importance of a neutral canal to the nations.
- The treaty for the Panama railway.
  - The guaranty of sovereignty by the United States.
- Minor treaties with Mexico and Honduras.
- Elijah Hise and Nicaragua's concession.
  - Relations with England.
  - Reasons for the Clayton-Bulwer agreement.
  - Why it irritated the United States.

The latest Nicaraguan treaty.

No objections to the De Lesseps project.

The recent war with Spain and an "American" canal.

#### REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Why was little diplomacy involved in the purchase of Alaska? 2. Why did Seward strongly favor the purchase? 3. What was the popular feeling toward Russia? 4. Describe the early relations of the Hawaiian Islands to other nations. 5. What position toward the islands did the United States take in 1836? 6. How did later English and French demonstrations strengthen American influence? 7. What events led up to the revolution of 1893? 8. Describe President Cleveland's action and the immediate result. 9. How was Hawaii finally annexed? 10. How did the United States come into possession of Tutuila? 11. Describe Seward's attempts to secure the Danish West Indies. CHAPTER XVII.

1. What early attempts were made at an isthmian canal? 2. What kind of neutrality was assured in the Netherlands Agreement? 3. What was the nature of the first Panama treaty? 4. What risk did the United States run in making this treaty? 5. What action has the United States government had to take at times in Panama? 6. Describe the treaties with Mexico and Honduras. 7. What was the scheme of Elijah Hise for a canal? 8. What difficulties complicated the Nicaragua route? 9. How and why did the United States defer to England? 10. What led to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and what did it provide? 11. What complications arose under it? 12. What was the last treaty made by the United States with Nicaragua? 13. How did England and the United States regard the De Lesseps Canal? 14. When was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty superseded by another and what were its terms? CHAPTER XVIII.

1. How did the name of Sandwich Islands originate, and when was it changed? 2. What has become of Queen Liliuokalani? 3. What was the "Bluefields" incident? 4. In what work has a famous English writer described his life in Samoa? Search Questions.

NOTE.—In THE CHAUTAUQUAN for November, 1901, a list of the principal books treating of American diplomatic history was given. The following list is supplementary: Bibliography.

Henderson, J. B. "American Diplomatic Questions." New York: 1901. This author considers in a readable manner five leading topics: The Monroe Doctrine, The Northwest Fisheries, An Isthmian Canal, The Seal Fisheries, and Samoa.

Callahan, J. M. "Neutrality of the American Lakes." Baltimore: 1898. "Cuba and International Relations." Baltimore: 1899. "American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East." Baltimore: 1901. "Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy." Baltimore: 1901.

Burrows, Montague. "History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain." New York: 1895. The reader will find it very profitable to see matters from the other side. Of course, it will be necessary to cull out the points upon which the United States touches Britain, but this can be done by using the index.

Mahan, Alfred T. "Interest of America in Sea Power." Boston: 1897. Schuyler, Eugene. "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce." New York: 1896. These two books, although starting from different points, give valuable information on the trade relations and consequent foreign policy of the United States.

Travis, Ira D. "The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty." Ann Arbor, Mich.: 1900. Cushing, Caleb. "The Treaty of Washington." New York: 1873. These two volumes deal with two important phases of diplomatic history. To them may be added the six volumes of—

Moore, John B. "History and Digest of International Arbitration." Washington: 1898. Those who wish to refer directly to the treaties may find them up to 1898 in a volume entitled "Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers." Washington: 1889. This also appeared as No. 47 of the Senate Executive Documents, Forty-eighth Congress, Second Session. Treaties made since 1889 for the most part may be found in "Treaties now in Force in the United States," Washington, 1897.

The periodical literature of diplomatic history is voluminous. It may be traced in Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. The following are especially noteworthy: "On the Isthmian Canal"—*The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. VII., 32-48; Vol. XIV., 285-309; Vol. XVII., 397-430. "On the Monroe Doctrine"—*Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XI., 1-29, 44-67.

# A READING JOURNEY



## in CENTRAL EUROPE

### IX. A TRIP DOWN THE RHINE.

BY WILLIAM H. HULME.

(Professor of English Literature at the Woman's College, Western Reserve University.)

"The Rhine! that little word will be  
For aye a spell of power to me,  
And conjure up, in care's despite,  
A thousand visions of delight!"



OR me, as doubtless for thousands of Americans, the name "Rhine" is associated with some of the dearest memories of childhood. It recalls the impressionable days of the "Grammar School" where, in my childhood, at least, every pupil was required to "speak his piece" before the school on Friday afternoons. One of the pieces which I "learned by heart" and "said" in schoolboy fashion was "Bingen on the Rhine":

"Bingen on the  
Rhine."

"A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers,  
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears."

And the refrain to each stanza of this poem ran:

"For I was born at Bingen, at Bingen on the Rhine."

When in the year 1894 I approached for the first time this most romantic part of the great German river, it was Bingen that attracted me most strongly, and it was at Bingen that I left the train to begin the tour which I shall try to describe.

The river Rhine has for ages played a leading rôle in European civilization. In spite of the fact that it is, comparatively speaking, a short river—being less than eight hundred miles in length—it flows from its source in the Alps to its mouths in Holland through some of the most densely populated and richest country of Europe. The width and depth of the Rhine have served to make it in all ages of civilization a natural border line between nations, kingdoms, provinces, and principalities; and the wonderful resources of its own immense valley and of those of its numerous tributary streams have made it a powerful factor in European commerce.

A powerful factor  
in European com-  
merce.



[Summary of pre-  
ceding articles.]

"A Walk in Rome," by Professor Oscar Kuhns, appeared in October. In November, the same author took his readers on "A Gondola-Ride Through Venice." In December, Professor James A. Harrison's contribution was entitled, "Florence in Art and Story," and in January he took his readers on "A Zigzag Journey Through Italy." The February number contained "Alt Nuremberg: The City of Memories," by Henry C. Carpenter. The "Land of Luther," by Dr. Lincoln Hulley, was the subject of the March journey. In April a trip was taken through the "Southern Black Forest" under the guidance of Professor William Hulme. "Among the Alps," by Professor Oscar Kuhns, was the subject of the May journey.





BINGEN.  
(Detroit Photographic  
Company.)

I have said that the Rhine takes its rise in the Alps,

“ Born where blooms the Alpine rose,  
Cradled in the Bodensee,  
Forth the infant river flows,  
Leaping on in childish glee.  
Coming to a riper age,  
He crowns his rocky cup with wine,  
And makes a gallant pilgrimage  
To many a ruined tower and shrine.”

Victor Hugo has described its source in a beautiful and characteristic manner in his interesting sketch, “The Rhine”: “A brook issues from the lake of Toma upon the eastern declivity of St. Gotthard, another from the lake at the foot of Lukmanierberg; a third distils from a glacier, and descends among the rocks from a height of a thousand toises; and at fifteen leagues from their several sources, the three intermingle in a ravine near Reichenau. By what simple though powerful means does Providence bring about the grandest results! Three shepherds meet and form a nation; three torrents meet and form a river. The nation was born on the 17th of November, 1307, at night, on the border of a lake, where three shepherds met and embraced each other. . . . The river springs from between two walls of granite; and at Andeer, a Gallic village, soon connects itself with the name of Charlemagne; at Coire, the ancient Curia, with that of Drusus; at Feldkirch, with that of Massena.”

From its cradle in the Alps seven thousand feet above the sea-level, throughout its course in Switzerland and Germany the Rhine is wild, romantic, majestic, and full of history. From source to mouth its course is enshrined in a continuous series of beautiful legends and myths. Even before it plunges from its mountain fastnesses into the picturesque lake of Constance, its banks are guarded by many castles of ancient date whose walls are filled with romantic stories. And what a part did the lake of Constance, with its religious councils and the trial and burning of John Huss in the fifteenth century, play in the “storm and stress”

The romance of the  
Rhine.

ALT-BREISACH.



period of Protestantism! There was also the monastery of St. Gall, the home of pious, scholarly monks, like the Ekkehards, whose learning and power influenced the country far and wide. It was from St. Gall that Victor von Scheffel drew the hero and much of the materials for his incomparable romance of "Ekkehard," and the country round about St. Gall and the lower end of the lake, embracing such points as the mountains Hohentwiel and Hohenkrähen, has been rendered ever memorable by Scheffel's thrilling descriptions. Säckingen too, below the falls of Schaffhausen, is beautiful and interesting in itself, but Scheffel made it doubly interesting by his exquisite poem, "The Trumpeter of Säckingen."

Basle.

I might well devote all the space in this article to a description of objects of legendary, historical, and artistic interest in the old Swiss city of Basle, but I can only call attention, in passing, to the city as an educational and art center. For centuries it has played a significant rôle in book-making; and to say that it was the home of Hans Holbein in the seventeenth, and Arnold Böcklin in the nineteenth centuries, is to give Basle the highest praise as a fosterer of painting.

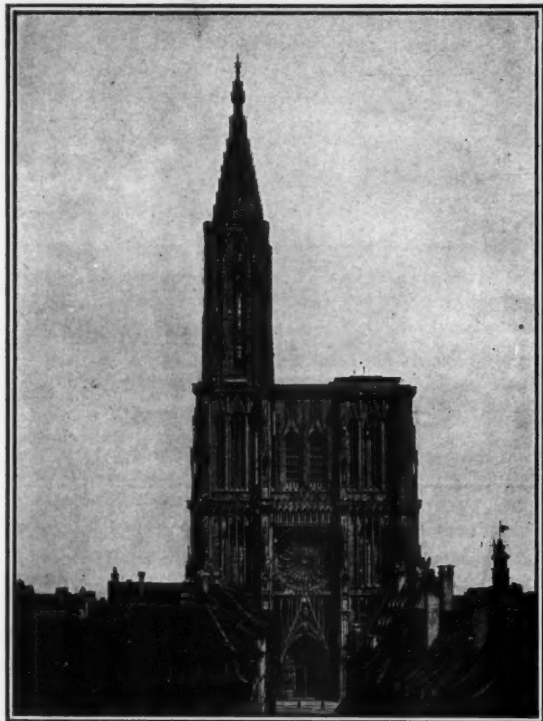
About half way between Basle and Strasburg, and at the point where the railroad from Freiburg to Colmar crosses the Rhine, is located the apparently insignificant, but really very important, little town of Alt-Breisach. It is to this naturally fortified town (parts of which lie on a steep cliff two hundred feet above the river) that some of the most interesting incidents of early Germanic poetry may be traced. Breisach seems to have been the home of the Brosings' or Brisings' Collar which is referred to in the Old English epic poem "Beowulf," and also in the Scandinavian Edda. The reference in the Beowulf connects both the treasure and the town with the legendary history of the Ostrogothic hero Hermanric.

Home of the Brosings.

Alt-Breisach contains a very interesting old cathedral with two imposing spires, one gothic, the other romanesque. The sacristy of the church possesses some very valuable sacred vessels in beaten gold and silver

which date back several hundred years; but the object around which most romantic and literary interest centers is the famous, exquisitely carved altar, which is "higher than the church in which it stands." A beautiful legend tells us this altar came into existence during the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and that the Emperor Maximilian I. who was very fond of Alt-Breisach, was indirectly responsible for it. It was through the encouragement in the way of a good pocket-knife and a few gold coins which the emperor gave to the twelve-year-old boy Hans Liefrink, that the latter was enabled to fulfil an ambitious desire to go to Nuremberg and study wood-carving under Albrecht Dürer. The altar originated directly in a love episode which the boy Hans had begun

A legend of  
Alt-Breisach.



before he left his home for Nuremberg. The object of his affections was the beautiful daughter of one of the most influential citizens of Breisach who bitterly opposed her marriage with a poor waif of the town. After the completion of a five years' apprenticeship, and his return with the highest testimonials as to character and genius from Dürer, and in spite of the fact that he was success-

STRASBURG  
CATHEDRAL.  
(Detroit Photographic  
Company.)

ful in the competition of noted artists for the privilege of constructing the altar in the minster at Breisach, his suit was treated with scorn and contempt by the father of the girl he loved. "Carve me an altar," said the indignant father finally, "which shall be higher than the church in which it stands; then shalt thou have my daughter, and not till then, God being my helper!"

In the face of the apparently impossible condition, legend says that Hans Liefrink went to work, and in due course produced a marvelous altar piece which was actually higher than the church, but which would nevertheless fit into its place in the nave.

Many are the interesting Rhine cities between Breisach and Bingen, but I shall only notice briefly a few of the more important ones from the

History and  
architecture.

standpoint of history and architecture. Strasburg, Mannheim, Speyer, Worms, Heidelberg, and Mayence contain many objects of architectural beauty and historical interest, about which cluster innumerable legends that have helped to enrich German poetry and romance. All the world knows about the great cathedral of Strasburg with its incomplete spire and Apostles' Clock—that splendid piece of gothic architecture which was a source of so much contemplation and inspiration to the young Goethe during his student days at the Strasburg university. It will also be remembered that "Sesenheim" with its beautiful vicar family—the Bryons—which the imaginative Goethe transformed into a German

UNIVERSITY OF  
STRASBURG.  
(Detroit Photographic  
Company.)



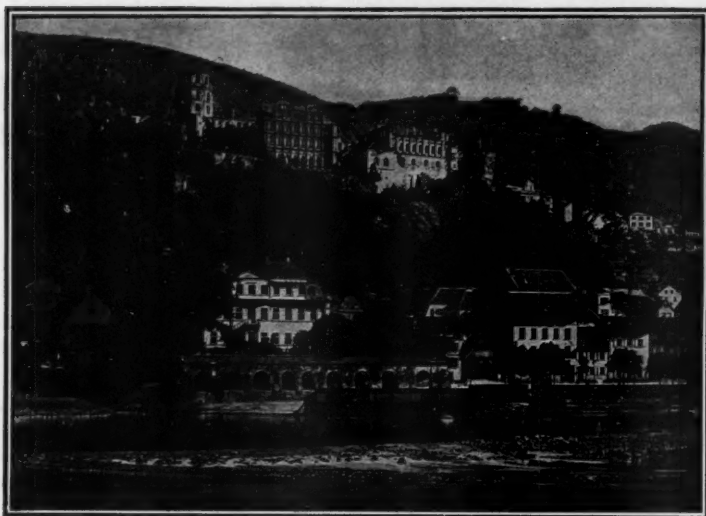
"Vicar of Wakefield," and which he has described so beautifully in "Dichtung und Wahrheit," was located near Strasburg.

Speyer is a very ancient city, founded by the Romans and frequently the residence of the emperors during and after the middle ages. Like Worms, it played a considerable part in the struggles of the Reformation and it contains a fine cathedral which dates back to the beginning of the eleventh century.

Heidelberg with the magnificent ruins of its castle, the great tun, and its famous university (the oldest in Germany) does not lie directly on the Rhine, but the city is in the Rhine country and its legendary and political history is indelibly associated with some of the best in German life and literature. Nowhere in Germany probably can medieval student life and traditions be found in such pristine glory as in Heidelberg. Its university has fostered many of Germany's famous men in all the walks of life. No university city has been so much celebrated in student songs. The "Trumpeter of Säkkingen" was a student of Heidelberg and it was he who sang the beautiful lines, so thrilling to every German heart:

"Alt Heidelberg, du Feine,  
Du Stadt an Ehren reich,  
Am Neckar und am Rheine

The "university  
city."



HEIDELBERG  
CASTLE.  
(Detroit Photographic  
Company.)

But the city which is the central point of many of those noble legends, the glory of Middle High German poetry, was not Heidelberg, nor Speyer, nor Strasburg, but Worms — that Worms which was at a later period so intimately connected with the fate of Martin Luther and German Protestantism. Worms was the home of Kriemhild and Gunther and Hagen; it was to Worms that the hero Siegfried came a-wooing from Xanten, another Rhine city of the Netherlands:

“ One saw them daily riding to Worms upon the Rhine,  
The guests who to the revels did joyously incline.”

It would be interesting in passing down the border of the Odenwald and the Spessart mountains, to diverge for a few hours at least, to Darmstadt and Frankfort-on-the-Main, the latter the birthplace of Goethe and (one might almost say) of the modern German empire; but the Rhine is more attractive, especially the Rhine below Mayence:

“ On the Rhine,— the green Rhine — in the soft summer night,  
The vineyards lie sleeping beneath the moon's light.”

It is well worth while for travelers down the Rhine to take the steamboat at Mayence, for, though the banks on either side as far as Bingen are in the main broad level fields and orchards, the river itself is majestic, and the objects of historic interest come thick and fast.

Mayence or Mainz, “ the golden Mainz,” is one of the oldest and most flourishing cities along the Rhine. Like most of the cities of importance in this region, Mayence owes its foundation to the Romans, and it has been a stronghold of the Roman Catholic religion for centuries. Legend tells us that the city was founded four hundred years before Christ. The founder was a wizard, named Nequam, who was forced to leave the neighboring city of Treves, and who boasted that he would build a city very near to Treves which would become more famous than it. Mayence, as well as Aix, is especially interesting after the advent of Charlemagne. It is probable that the great Kaiser was born in or near Mayence; he at all events spent much time there and possessed a favorite castle, Ingel-



heim, just below the city. In the ancient cathedral there is a tablet bearing the date 794, which legend says was the cover of the tomb or sarcophagus in which the body of Fastrada, the beautiful and beloved young wife of the great Karl, was deposited.

Other famous historical characters besides Charlemagne claimed Mayence as their birthplace. Two of the most important citizens of the "golden city"

are undoubtedly Frauenlob the minnesinger, and Gutenberg the inventor of printing. Frauenlob won his name and reputation in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries through his delicate, graceful poetry in praise of young women, especially of the beautiful maidens of Mayence. At his death young ladies contended for the honor of bearing his body to the grave. His

tomb was decorated with many wreaths made by the hands of these beautiful girls, and a monument was erected by them to his memory.

Johannes von Sorgenloch, called *Gensfleisch zum Gutenberg*, or Johann Gutenberg, was a native of Mayence, and it was there he began his career as goldsmith, as well as his search for the "philosopher's stone." He later studied wood-carving and almost accidentally stumbled upon his primitive method of carving out letters of the alphabet from blocks of wood, which he then employed in printing. Ten years of his early manhood were spent in Strasburg, but he invented the art of printing in Mayence.

Ingelheim, the ancient palace of Charles the Great, was situated on the left bank of the Rhine almost opposite to Johannisberg. The castle, all traces of which have disappeared, played an important rôle in the life of Charlemagne, and it was one of his favorite homes. To this place he delighted to retire for a few days of every year from the heavy cares of state and business that beset him in his capital city, Aix-la-Chapelle. It

GUTENBERG MONUMENT AT FRANKFORT.



Gutenberg and his invention.

was in Ingelheim that he enjoyed the intimate intercourse of his family and friends, and it was from there he went on many delightful hunting excursions into the Odenwald and the Spessart.

A most touching bit of family history has come down to us from his life at Ingelheim. It relates how Eginhard, the emperor's favorite counsellor and private secretary—a handsome, manly young knight who shared all his master's secrets—was accustomed to read splendid epic poems and lovely *minnesongs* before the members of the imperial family of nights, and how he became the favorite of the entire household, and finally won, without willing it especially, the heart of the purest, most beautiful maiden in the circle of the court, Emma, Charlemagne's youngest and dearest daughter.

Emma and  
Eginhard.

The young people loved for a long time in secret, because the difference

in rank precluded all hope of open wooing and marriage, and they both feared greatly the Kaiser's anger, which was sure to fall upon their heads as soon as the secret became known.

As usually happens in such cases, the miscreants were finally discovered and that, too, unexpectedly by Charlemagne himself. The discovery and the frank, honorable bearing of Eginhard produced such powerful, but conflicting, feelings in the

THE NIEDERWALD  
MONUMENT.



soul of the emperor, that, after consultation with his privy council, he decided to spare Eginhard's life and grant him the hand of his daughter in unequal marriage. But this concession carried with it a very hard condition for the young couple, especially the daughter. They were ordered to leave the court at once and seek their fortune in the wide, wide world, and never again to appear in the family circle. The story of the long journey of Eginhard and his young bride far up the Main

into the depths of the Odenwald, and of their subsequent hermit life there, is one of the most pathetic in any literature.

Upon the southern slopes of the hills rising gradually from the right bank of the Rhine, and beginning about Johannisberg, one may see hundreds of acres of beautiful vineyards from the luscious grapes of which are distilled the sparkling and delicious Rhine wines, Johannisberger and Rudesheimer, famous throughout the world. It is interesting to note that Johannisberger, the finest of all wines of the Rhine region, had, like champagne, a sacred origin: it was first made by the monks of the medieval monastery on the Johannisberg. The Johannisberg belongs at the present time to the descendants of the famous Prince Metternich, to whom it was presented by the emperor in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

As we approach Rudesheim and Bingen the landscape on both sides suddenly takes on an entirely different appearance. The broad low fields and level orchard lands give place to rugged, abruptly rising mountains, a thousand feet and more in height, whose sides and summits are specked with the picturesque ruins and towers of medieval castles. Far up above Rudesheim is the magnificent Niederwald monument erected to commemorate the victories over the French in 1870-71, the summit of which is crowned by the statue of the goddess "Germania," and on whose sides are inscribed the words of the German national anthem, *Die Wacht am Rhein*.

City of Bingen.

The city of Bingen lies in the triangular strip of land formed by the confluence of the Nahe and the Rhine. On a small island near the middle of the Rhine and just below the mouth of the Nahe is the somewhat dilapidated Mouse Tower, where legend says the wicked Archbishop Hatto of Mayence sought refuge from a plague of rats which pursued him all the way from Mayence and finally devoured him alive in this tower.

That portion of the Rhine which lies between Bingen and Coblenz contains some of the most romantic bits of natural scenery that Germany or any other country can boast. While the river is not so broad or majestic as the Hudson above New York, and while the mountains do not surpass in natural beauty the Highlands in many places between New York and Albany, yet the combination of the deep, green, rushing Rhine and the steep, precipitous mountains, to the sides of which are clinging a natural mosaic of vineyards and restored castles and countless ruins, lichened and gray with age, and the whole bathed in a romantic halo of history, poetry, and saga, serves to give this region an interest and attractiveness such as probably no other spot in the world possesses. Every castle and ruin has its legend and tale of horror, every rocky cliff is the home of some dryad or fay, every eddying whirlpool of the Rhine is the entrance to the cavern of a demon. The region was for centuries the heart of the empire. The Rheingau, the Palatinate, and the electorates of Mayence, Nassau, and Cologne had the power of deciding the fate of the German people during almost the entire Middle Ages. When an emperor was to be chosen, representatives from the seven influential principalities met at the Königsstuhl, a large, broad-topped stone structure near Rhense on the Rhine—the spot where the boundaries of the four great electorates join—and elected him. It was on the Königsstuhl also that many conventions were held during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to discuss matters of state which affected the general welfare.

The heart of the empire.



THE LORELEI

Wild, romantic streams make their way down through narrow, deep gorges on either side of the Rhine, and their union with the larger river offers favorable locations for the building of towns and castles. These rivers such as the Ems, the Nahe, and the Lahn present to the interested traveler an endless variety of beautiful natural scenery, romantic castle ruins, and thrilling folk-legends. The beauties of this Rhine scenery are seen to best advantage from the deck of one of the many steamboats which ply up and down the river at frequent intervals throughout the summer season. From the boat in the middle of the river one obtains a splendid view of the mountain scenery and castles on both sides of the Rhine. But if one has the time and is a good walker, it is certainly more enjoyable to tramp through the portion from Bingen to Coblenz, stopping to examine more carefully the various ruins and objects of interest, and crossing over the river from one side to the other, according to the attractiveness of the scenery.

After Bingen and the Mouse Tower I watched with intensest interest for the appearance of the Lorelei, as we turned in and out following the sharp curves of the sinuous Rhine. I had read about the Lorelei in Heine's immortal poem: The Mouse Tower.

"I know not whence it arises,  
This thought so full of woe;  
But a tale of the times departed  
Haunts me, and will not go."

Clemens Brentano also wrote (many years before Heine) a beautiful poem about the Lorelei, beginning:—

"Zu Bacharach am Rheine  
Wohnt' eine Zauberin,  
Die war so schön und feine  
Und rias viel Herzen hin," etc.

CAUB AND PFALZ  
IM RHEIN.



The *Rheingold* and  
the *Rheintöchter*.

The region about the Lorelei is closely connected with the Nibelungen lay. According to one legend the Nibelungen hoard was buried at the bottom of the Rhine beneath the rock of the Lorelei. The first of the Nibelungen cycle of Wagnerian operas has made us familiar with the *Rheingold*, and from the same operas we have learned about the *Rheintöchter*—the beautiful Rhine maidens—through the medium of some of the most soul-stirring music that the genius of man ever produced.

The Rhine for a short distance above and below the Lorelei has all the appearance of being entirely shut in by the mountains—an inland lake with no outlet—since the curves of the river are so abrupt; and this adds to the romantic beauty of the scenery. While the Lorelei and immediate vicinity probably constitute the central object of attraction to tourists in the Rhine region, there are several other points both above and below it that are by no means to be ignored. Shortly after leaving Bingen we come in sight of the small but very interesting ruins of Castle Fürsteneck, overlooking beautiful vineyards on the one hand and the roaring waters of the wild Wisper, whose valley is the haunt of fairy grasshoppers, on the other. It was here that Gilchen, a knight of Lorch, rode up the perpendicular side of the cliff and rescued his bride from the lord of the castle, who with the help of fairies, had captured and immured her during Gilchen's absence on a crusade.

"The Rhine roars magnificently around Bacharach" over a series of treacherous rocks called the *Wildes Geführt*. The wines of the town are famous and have given rise to the lines:

" At Würzburg on the Stein,  
At Hochheim on the Main,  
At Bacharach on the Rhine,  
There grows the best of wine."



On the summit of the mountain overlooking Bacharach are the ivy-covered ruins of Castle Stahleck, which was the residence of the Counts Palatine in the twelfth century.

One of the most beautiful and picturesque spots on the Rhine is the "Pfalz im Rhein"—a peculiar ship-shaped structure in the middle of the river—with the town of Caub on the right bank, and the castle Gutenfels rising high up in the background. Like the Mouse Tower at Bingen the Pfalz seems to have been built in feudal times to serve as a watch-tower, in order that the ruler of the district might discover and exact toll from all boats that passed. Legend of course accounts for its origin in different ways. According to one story the peculiar old structure became the home of each newly born Count Palatine, that is to say, custom made it necessary that the Count Palatine should always be born in this romantic, isolated spot. It was here that Marshal Blücher constructed a bridge over the Rhine and crossed it with his army on his way to join the Duke of Wellington just before the battle of Waterloo.

The "Pfalz im Rhein."

In the romantic Sweizerthal (Swiss Valley) that runs up from the Rhine just behind the Lorelei, we come into a veritable land of fairy. The ruins of Burg Reichenberg are situated in this truly Alpine valley, and just behind the hills of Reichenberg are the remains of an ancient village "of the Barber's" with which a very interesting legend is connected. It tells how a Wisper fairy with the help of a giant thwarted a scheme of the devil to shave off the Emperor Barbarossa's beard during a brief sojourn of the emperor at Bacharach.

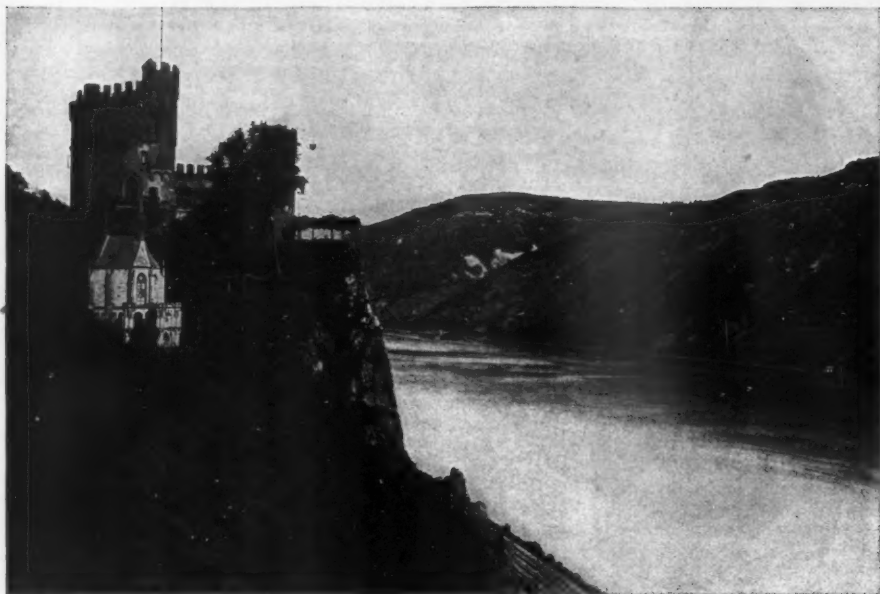
The village "of the barber's."

Many are the interesting legends which cluster around the beautiful villages of St. Goar and St. Goarhausen, and the romantic castles overlooking them—Rheinfels, the Cat, and the Mouse. Rheinfels is probably the most imposing ruin on the Rhine, that is of those that remain unrestored. Its foundation dates back to the thirteenth century and it stood the storms of time until it was finally destroyed during the French revolution.

A very interesting institution of St. Goar is the so-called *Hänselorden*, which derived its name from the curious method of initiation (*Hänseln*) connected with it. The society is said to have originated under Charlemagne, and its customs were observed until steamboat traffic was opened in 1827. "Every traveler who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine ordeal. If the former was selected a good ducking was the result; the pleasant alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the Queen of England, the reigning prince, and the members of the society which enforced obedience to the custom. The traveler was then invested with the rights of a member of the society, and finally had to make a donation to the poor and enter his name in the *Hänselbuch*."

The Cat and the Mouse (the latter derisively so-called by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, as compared with their much larger Cat) stare at each other in ruins from opposite sides of the Rhine. An old well in the ruins of the Mouse which is near the village of Welmich, is associated with many gruesome stories about one of the lords of Falkenstein. This lord lived in the fourteenth century and had the rather disagreeable habit of

The lord of Falkenstein.

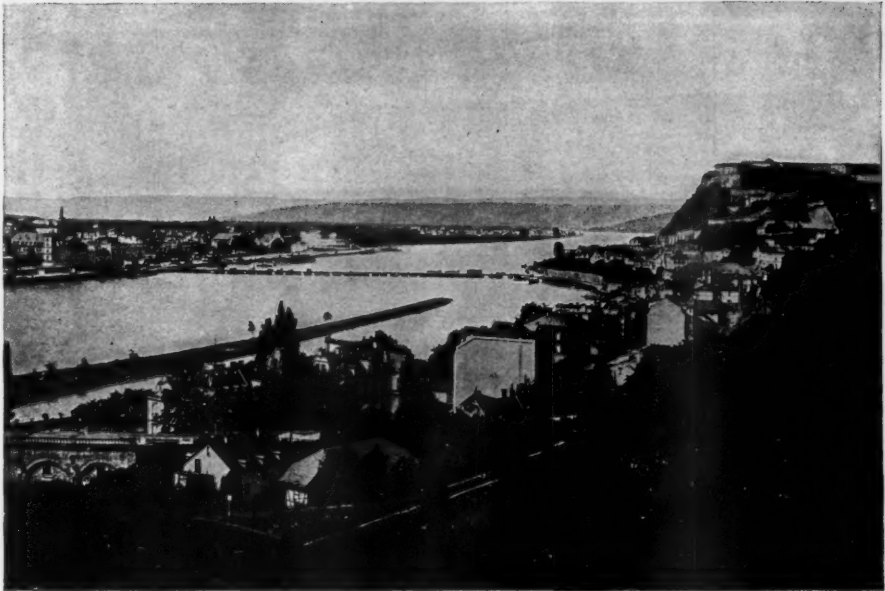


CASTLE OF RHEINSTEIN, NEAR BINGEN.



(Detroit Photographic Company.)

CASTLES STERNBERG AND LIEBENSTEIN, OR THE BROTHERS.



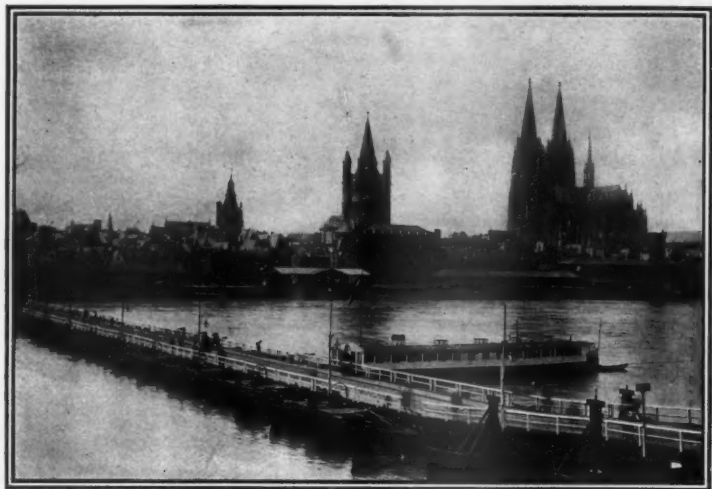
(Detroit Photographic Company.)

COBLENTZ AND EHRENBREITSTEIN.



(Detroit Photographic Company.)

ST. GOAR.

COLOGNE AND  
CATHEDRAL.

dropping such of his vassals or even casual passers-by, as he saw fit, into the well. The souls of his victims emerging from purgatory came back, it was believed, and haunted the castle. On one occasion the lord of the castle appropriated a very precious silver bell from the steeple of the chapel in Welmich, and when the prior came in his sacred robes to demand it back again, Falkenstein seized upon him and threw both prior and bell into the well. A few days after this the Burgrave fell ill and died. The physician who attended upon him "heard with awe and anguish the tolling of the silver bell issue from the depths of the earth" on the day before Falkenstein died. Every year since the prince's death, at the exact hour of his demise (on the night of January 18th) the strokes of the bell may be heard distinctly under the mountains.

The legend connected with the castles Sternberg and Liebenstein — or the Brothers, as they are popularly called — is of the love of two brothers for the same beautiful maiden. One version of the story is told by the poet Heine in an exquisite little poem, "The Hostile Brothers":

"Yonder on the mountain summit,  
Lies the castle wrapped in night;  
In the valley gleam the sparkles  
Struck from clashing swords in fight, etc."

At Coblenz, situated near the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, the valley gradually becomes broader and the mountains less rugged. On the opposite side of the Rhine from Coblenz, but really belonging to it, lies the magnificent but sombre castle of Ehrenbreitstein. The castle, now used for military fortification and prison, is situated more than three hundred feet above the Rhine. This mountain is said to have been crowned by a castle called Ehrenbreitstein as early as the middle of the seventh century.

Between Coblenz and Cologne, "the holy city," are many, many objects that are full of beauty and romantic interest, and which have been hallowed by literary and religious associations. No part of the Rhine has probably played a greater part in German literature than the romantic

stretch above Bonn, which embraces the castle Drachenfels\* (according to legend the original home of the struggle between Siegfried and the dragon) and Rolandseck, which a knight named Roland (not the hero of Roncesvalles) erected with a large window looking out upon the cloister of Nonnenwerth, situated upon an island in the Rhine, whence he could every day see the sweet maiden Hildegunde, whom he loved but could not claim as his own. Schiller has used the story of Roland and Hildegunde as the basis of his beautiful poem, *Ritter Toggenburg*.

One could easily write a book about Apollinarisberg and its patron saint, Apollinaris, the Marksburg, Godesberg, Bonn with its splendid university, and Cologne with its magnificent cathedral containing the shrine of the Three Wise Men of the East, with a half-dozen other churches equal in interest almost to the cathedral itself, and with hundreds of objects of interest to the curious tourist. The stately, imposing cathedral is a conspicuous object for miles in every direction from Cologne, and the prayer uttered by Wordsworth in the fine sonnet,

The Cologne  
cathedral.

"O for the help of angels to complete  
This temple"

has long since been fulfilled.

The Rhine below Cologne grows considerably broader, and the country gradually becomes level in every direction and uninteresting as far as natural scenery is concerned. But the towns and cities along the banks of the river continue to be the homes of innumerable legends and myths. One of these cities of the lower Rhine was, moreover, the virtual center of the civilized world for several centuries in the early middle ages. That was Aix-la-Chapelle, the ancient capital of the Emperor Charlemagne, where all the emperors were crowned for several centuries after Charlemagne. The chair is still preserved in the Hochmünster in which thirty-six emperors, including Frederick Barbarossa, were crowned. The magnificent tomb of Charlemagne containing a sarcophagus of the great emperor himself sitting upright in the throne chair remained intact till it was partially destroyed by Barbarossa during the twelfth century. The cathedral still preserves many relics which have become sacred because of their connection with Charlemagne. Below Aix, and just after the Rhine passes out of Germany into Holland, there are several small towns with which many beautiful stories are connected. Kevlaer, the city of pilgrims, has been excellently described by Heine in his poem, "The Pilgrimage to Kevlaer." Xanten was the capital of Siegmund, and the birthplace of Siegfried.

The city of  
pilgrims.

The part of the Rhine below Aix which is of most romantic interest, is Nymwegen and the Duchy of Cleves. This region is almost sacred because of its association with Lohengrin, the Swan Knight, who was also a guardian of the Holy Grail with King Parsifal in the distant temple of Montsalvat. The story of Lohengrin coming from his sacred and



\* Cf. Byron's "Childe Harold." Canto III., 55:

"The castled crag of Drachenfels  
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,  
Whose breast of waters broadly swells  
Between the banks which bear the vine," etc.



The story of  
Lohengrin.

secret retreat on Montsalvat to dwell for awhile with ordinary mortals in the Duchy of Cleves, solely because Elsa, the beautiful daughter of the Duke of Luneburg, needed some knight to protect her from the fury and tyranny of her guardian, Frederick of Telramund, was a favorite theme of Middle German poetry and romance. The most beautiful account of the rescue of Elsa and of her subsequent marriage to Lohengrin, as well as of their pathetic separation, is found in Richard Wagner's exquisite opera.

A short distance below the point where the Rhine enters Holland the broad channel separates into two parts: the one flowing in a northwesterly direction empties into the Zuyder Zee, the other and larger channel flows a little southwest, at first through an immense canal, and finally under the name of the Meuse passes Rotterdam and into the North Sea. And now with Byron we must say:

"Adieu to thee, fair Rhine! How long, delighted,  
The stranger fain would linger on his way!  
Thine is a scene alike where souls united  
Or lonely contemplation thus might stray;  
And could the ceaseless vulture cease to prey  
On self-condemning bosoms, it were here,  
Where nature, nor too somber nor too gay,  
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,  
Is to the mellow earth as autumn to the year."



#### Review Questions.

1. What historic and literary associations has the Rhine in the neighborhood of Lake Constance? 2. What famous artists have given fame to Basle? 3. What is the legend of the altar of Alt-Breisach? 4. What connection has Worms with the heroes of the Nibelungenlied? 5. How is Charlemagne associated with Mayence? 6. Who were Frauenlob and Gutenberg? 7. What tragic event belongs to the period of Charlemagne's life at Ingelheim? 8. What is the most famous wine region of the Rhine? 9. What does the Niederwald monument commemorate? 10. What was the legend of the Mouse Tower? 11. What events took place at the Königsstuhl? 12. How is the Lorelei connected with the Nibelungen lay? 13. How is the curious "Pfalz" accounted for? 14. What ancient custom prevailed for centuries at St. Goar? 15. What is the legend of the Castle of the Mouse? 16. What part does the castle Drachenfels play in German literature? 17. What great events took place at Aix-la-Chapelle? 18. What legends belong to the lower Rhine in Holland?

#### Search Questions.

1. What was the story of Eginhard and Emma? 2. In what poem occur the lines,  
"Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen,  
In his mouse tower on the Rhine"? 3. What caused the overthrow of Rhinefels? 4. What is Heine's version of "The Hostile Brothers"? 5. What is the story of "Ritter Toggenberg"? 6. Why is Kevlaer called the City of Pilgrims?

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## CRITICAL STUDIES IN GERMAN LITERATURE.

### V. HEINRICH HEINE—HIS LIFE AND WORK.

BY ROBERT WALLER DEERING.

(Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature, Western Reserve University.)

The Spirit of the world,  
Beholding the absurdity of men,  
Their vaunts, their feats, let a sardonic smile  
For one brief moment wander o'er his lips—  
That smile was Heine.—*Matthew Arnold.*



AM a Jew, I am a Christian, I am tragedy, I am comedy—a Greek, a Hebrew; an adorer of despotism, an admirer of communism; a Latin, a Teuton; a beast, a devil, a god." It is thus that Heinrich Heine describes himself. The statement was doubtless written in one of his many irresponsible moods, and the contrasts may be purposely exaggerated, but there is much truth in it. His friend, Théophile Gautier, adds this testimony:

"He was cheerful and sad, devout and skeptical, kind and cruel, sentimental and cynical, tender and scornful, classic and romantic, impulsive and logical—everything, only not tedious."

Readers of Heine may expect at every step to meet with glaring contradictions, often of the most irreconcilable kind. He was an enigma to himself and to his times, and to many remains so even today. Despite the many dark spots in his checkered career he deserves our regard, for he is the keenest satirist, after Goethe, the most graceful, gifted poet of the century, the best embodiment of his restless, discontented age, and one of the most important, though unwholesome, influences in modern German letters. Everybody sings his exquisite songs and reads his brilliant, blistering satires; there are few who are not attracted even by his impudence, and fewer still who are not interested by the sad story of his sins and his suffering.

Heine an enigma  
to himself and to  
his times.

More than any other poet Heine was the creature of circumstance, a remarkable example of splendid genius gone adrift for lack of the helm of character. To follow his erratic course we must first go back to the great formative forces that made and started him and then study the influences of moral wind and tide which impelled and turned him, and finally drove him to that shipwreck of life, which makes him such a joy to his enemies, such a sorrow to his friends, and such a riddle to his readers.

The first influences to be reckoned with are those of heredity and early environment, for in no case is the adage that the child is father to the man more true than here. He inherited a nature which could not but develop as it did—a keenly susceptible nature powerfully influenced by surroundings and without the moral strength and positiveness to rise

Influences of  
heredity and  
environment.

The first of this series of Critical Studies, "Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,'" appeared in February, "Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell,'" in March, "Goethe's 'Faust,' Part I," in April, "Goethe's 'Faust,' Part II," in May.

His parents.

above them or to change either them or himself to his advantage. Heine descended from genuine Jewish stock, of the trading class on one side, of the cultured, professional class on the other. His father, he says, was "a little Jew with a big beard," an easy-going, gallant, handsome man, a lover of good living, fair women, wine, cards, horses, and dogs; a devoted soldier, a great admirer of Napoleon, a man without natural gifts and with little education, but with a good, kind heart and an open, generous hand. His mother, Peira van Geldern, was the daughter of a famous Jewish physician, a cultured, gifted, ambitious woman of much natural sense and shrewdness; a petite, graceful little mother with great plans for her children, a good housewife, with time and taste for music and poetry herself, but too practical to encourage verse-making in her son. The boy inherited the alert mind, the quick wit, and the ambitious nature of his mother; but alas! also the unstable, fantastic, frivolous character of his father, as well as his love for art and romance. It is natural, therefore, that he should grow up a highly nervous, sensitive, precocious boy, whose overwrought imagination expressed itself in many strange, fantastic ways. As a child he planted his stockings in the garden in the firm belief that they would grow up as much needed new trousers for his father; when older he used to run away from his mother and read for hours in the library of an uncle, who had been a great traveler and lived as a robber sheik among the Bedouins of Africa; the boy's imagination was so vivid that he actually believed he *was* his uncle, and he lived over again the reckless life he found recorded in the latter's diaries. He also eagerly read the poetry and legends and folk-songs of the romantic middle ages and unconsciously stimulated his own exuberant native fancy thereby.

Childhood.

Heine was born in the old art city of Düsseldorf, but the date of his birth will perhaps never be known. The reason is that it was often wilfully changed — now set forward to secure his entrance into a higher class at school, and now backward to escape compulsory military service. He himself assigns January 1, 1800 and claims to be on that account "one of the first men of the century." The best evidence points to December 13, 1797. The important point is that his childhood covered the time of the French occupation of the Rhine country. His ambitious mother, admiring Napoleon and grateful to the French for many privileges granted the Jews, determined to train her son for the service of the Emperor — as diplomat or "governor of conquered provinces," or the like. To this end he received the best educational advantages possible to him; he went to school to an old Franciscan convent, and then to a lyceum conducted by the Jesuits in Düsseldorf. Of the terrors and torments of that time he wrote most amusing accounts in later life:

As to Latin, Madam, you have no idea how complicated that is! The Romans would surely have had no time left to conquer the world, if they had had to learn Latin. These fortunate people knew in their cradles what nouns take *-im* in the accusative, but I had to learn them by heart in the sweat of my face. I am glad that I know them, because they have been a great solace and comfort in many a dark hour. But, Madam, the irregular verbs — they differ from the others in that it costs you more beatings to learn them — they are awfully hard. I have often stood before the crucifix in the convent and prayed: "Oh thou poor, likewise tortured God, if it is at all possible, see to it that I don't forget the irregular verbs." Of Greek I will not speak at all; it makes me too angry. The monks

of the Middle Ages were not far wrong when they said Greek was invented by the Devil. God knows the sufferings it caused me. With Hebrew it was better, for I have always been partial to the Jews, though to this hour they crucify my good name. Yet in Hebrew I could never get along as well as my watch, which from intimate intercourse with pawn-brokers has acquired many Jewish customs—for instance it wouldn't go on Saturdays. It wasn't my fault that I did so little in geography, because the French were always changing the map by their conquests. It was better in natural history, for there such changes are impossible. I learned how apes and kangaroos and rhinoceroses look and even now on the street I often recognize many people as these old acquaintances.—*Condensed from the original.*

But alas! Waterloo came, Napoleon fell, and Heine's ambitions for a Napoleon's fall. career as French statesman were rudely shattered. It is the first of that long series of cruel disappointments that filled and embittered his life. This should not be forgotten by those who think him lacking in patriotism. When we remember his own and his father's hero-worship of Napoleon and the fond hopes it inspired, and realize that he and his people owed all they enjoyed of material advantage and social recognition to the French, it does not seem strange that he had little love for Prussia. Again, the German Empire dates from Sedan (1870); in Heine's day there was no Germany to love; it was a land divided against itself, ruled by some two score "duodecimo princelets," blind to the welfare of the whole country and striving in petty despotic ways for self aggrandizement. It is not strange that the ambitious, disappointed, irritable Heine should score them with a wit that fell like the lash of scorpions. We regret his personal pique and spite and the coarse, brutal method it used, but we should not forget that he often told them the truth and that it is usually the truth that hurts.

When her hopes had failed that her son might serve the dynasty of Napoleon, the ambitious mother determined to devote him to the dynasty of Rothschild; if he could not become duke or marshal under the magic touch of the Emperor, he should become a merchant-prince with even greater power. His modern languages, intended to serve in diplomatic circles, would now be useful in the counting-house. Unfortunately for his commercial career, they led him into literature instead; he dreamed not of business, but of ghost-stories, robber-knights, and romantic adventures, and reveled in Swift and Sterne and Cervantes to the great stimulation of his already strong fantastic and satirical tendencies.

At eighteen his father took him to Frankfort to start him in business, but the attempt was a dismal failure; he showed no taste for practical affairs, and was only embittered and humiliated by the squalid wretchedness of his people and the petty persecution of the Christians. He found his fellow Jews huddled together in a dirty, narrow alley, living more like beasts than like men, forbidden to pass the gates of their quarter after six in the evening, and subject to irritating indignities at all times. His sensitive soul was filled with disgust for these Jews and with venomous hatred for their oppressors. At his mother's instance he tried business again—this time under more favorable conditions in the firm of his wealthy uncle Solomon Heine, the money king of Hamburg. But again it was a failure. Falling desperately in love with his cousin Amalie, his uncle Solomon's charming and accomplished daughter, he neglected his work and, though living on his uncle's bounty, spent his time idling about the streets and cafés composing love songs to the fair object of his

Heine and Amalie.

Book of Songs."

passion. She may at first have smiled upon the pale dreamer, but was soon repelled by his moody melancholy, by the fierce vehemence of his feeling, and by the idle, dissipated life he led. His repulse nearly drove him to insanity, but it made him what he became — the most eloquent poet, the most merciless satirist of his time. Bitter and cruel as the disappointment was, it did not prevent the susceptible young man from bestowing his affections, a little later, upon Amalie's younger sister, Therese. He felt then, as often afterwards, that, as like cures like, the "best antidote for woman is woman," but he was again repulsed. To these painful heart experiences we owe Heine's "Book of Songs," the book that made him famous, that on the wings of Schubert's and Beethoven's music has carried his name round the world, and that will preserve his memory to posterity. It is a modest little volume, but it contains some of the choicest gems of lyric poetry in German or any other literature. No mere words can describe the deep feeling, the noble sentiment, the tender pathos, the haunting melancholy, the exquisite imagery, the perfect rhythm of many of these songs. They must be read to be enjoyed, and read in the original. Even the best translation takes all the soul out of poetry like this; though the form and features of the original be preserved, its very breath of life is gone — it is like a corpse, whose cheeks do not glow, whose eyes do not dream or flash or sparkle, whose heart does not thrill and throb with feeling; it is pale and still and cold. Unfortunately the sweet harmony of these tender minor chords is often rudely broken by the jangling discord of Heine's passionate, frenzied bitterness; the highest, holiest sentiment is mingled with a mocking cynicism, a bestial sensuality that might shock even Mephistopheles. It often seems as if he were bent on the wanton destruction of the fairest forms of his fancy; as if the sculptor, gone mad because the marble he had wrought into beauty could not become living reality, had thrown himself with furious curses upon it and shattered it with his hammer. If it be true that genius is only a step short of insanity, it is but kindness to assume that Heine had taken that step.

Life at Berlin.

Heine gained much, but lost more in Hamburg — he had gotten experience and come to a sense of his power as a poet, but he had lost his peace of mind, his faith in humanity, his control of himself, his standard of character; he returned home a bitter cynic, a reckless man. But his ambitious mother was not yet beaten. She sold her jewels, enlisted Uncle Solomon's help, and determined to make a jurist of him. But he got into trouble at Bonn, migrated to Göttingen, was suspended there, and went to Berlin. Here was a new world of society and art and letters and politics. He threw himself with enthusiasm into it, to the great advantage of his poetry, but to the lasting detriment of his health and character. Back again at home he besought his rich uncle to send him to Paris to live, but, meeting with stern refusal, saw himself obliged to go on with his detested law course. After a short trip to Kuxhaven, where he first saw the sea and was inspired by it to the loftiest heights of his poetry, and after another visit to Hamburg where he was driven almost to suicide by his hopeless love for Therese, he again settled down in Göttingen to law. A vacation trip through the Harz mountains offered the opportunity for his famous "Harz Journey," the first of a long



series of "Travel Pictures" describing various countries he visited. These volumes are the most remarkable "travels" ever written; they have little to do with the places or people he saw or their impressions upon him, but are made up rather of biographical comments, political tirades, personal satires, religious and literary discussions, and now and then some of the finest verse he ever wrote. None of his other works show him at his best, and at his worst, so well as these "Travel Pictures." They offer us the most amazing, bizarre collection of sparkling wit, rollicking humor, cutting criticism, tender pathos, venomous satire, downright vulgarity, that was ever printed. We are by turns attracted and offended, but we read on, wondering what this piquant, poetic jester is going to say next. Whatever else they contain, they are full from first to last of Heine and his colossal egotism and, despite all efforts of the critics, remain today the best commentary on his character and genius. His description of Göttingen in the first volume is famous: Göttingen.

The city of Göttingen, famous for her sausages and her university, belongs to the king of Hanover, and contains 999 houses, various churches, a maternity hospital, an observatory, a university prison, a library, and a *Ratskeller*, where the beer is very good. The river running through it is called the Leine and serves in summer for bathing; the water is very cold and is in some places so broad that Lüder had to get a good start when he jumped over. The city is very beautiful and is most pleasing when you look at it with your back. It must be very old, and when I first matriculated there was already well equipped with beadles, professors, dissertations, dance-halls, washerwomen, compendiums, roast pigeons, Guelph orders, graduation coaches, pipe bowls, councillors of law, prorectors, and other farces. The people are divided into students, professors, philistines, and cattle, but these four classes are by no means sharply distinguished, and the cattle class is far the most numerous. It would carry me too far to mention the names of all the students, and many of the professors have no name at all. For a long time I have determined to correct the impressions regarding the feet of the Göttingen ladies; I have heard lectures on comparative anatomy and made extracts from the rarest books in the library, and in my pamphlet I intend to treat (1) of feet in general, (2) of feet among the ancients, (3) of the feet of elephants, (4) of the feet of the Göttingen ladies, (5) of all that has been said about them in the students' beer garden, (6) of feet in connection with ankles, etc., (7) if I can get paper large enough I shall add facsimile illustrations.—*Condensed from the original.*

The effect of these volumes upon Germany was electric; never before had any one dared to write with such utter frankness. Here was a man who used "not a style, but a stiletto," and a poisoned one at that, and with Mephistophelean mockery turned this deadly weapon of his wit upon everything he disliked. Heine's stiletto.

"Seldom has a book in Germany elicited such loud and universal interest. Differences of rank and age vanished before the mighty impression. Forward-striving youth was inspired by its drunken dithyrambs, and gray Diplomacy sipped with secret delight the sweet poison whose hurtful effects it did not for a moment forget. It was the first free breath that followed a heavy, sultry atmosphere. A bold harlequin had leaped into their midst, brandished his wooden sword right and left, and by his antics excited the people to that merriment that could alone dispel their gloom."—*Julian Schmidt.*

By a very narrow margin of safety Heine got his law degree in Göttingen, but now had to face the fact that no Jew could practise law in Germany. To make his living at law he must first renounce his Jewish faith. After due deliberation he did so. For this step he has been bitterly denounced by Jews and Christians alike, and was condemned now as a deserter, now as a hypocrite and pretender. To him it was simply a case of policy the best honesty, a change of creed for practical reasons,

without any change of heart; he was never an *orthodox* Jew, nor were his parents before him; his father was indifferent, his mother a disciple of Rousseau and Voltaire; he himself, trained by Jesuits and freethinkers, had "lost his faith before he had any to lose," and signed himself "some-time atheist to his Prussian majesty, now the worshipper of the lotus flower" (love and beauty). Though he renounced the Jewish *creed*, he never deserted the Jewish *cause* or the service of the Jewish people; born a Jew, he remained a Jew at heart, and may be regarded as the incarnate Voice of Jewish Protest against Christian persecution.

Regretting his change of creed as a mistake, and heartily detesting his profession, Heine again disappointed the cherished hopes of his mother and gave up law for journalism. He joined the staff of a great Munich newspaper and soon made himself felt and feared as a political correspondent and literary critic. But his stay there was short; his unbridled tongue and trenchant pen soon got him into trouble with the censorship, the climate was unbearable, the hoped-for professorship in the university went to another — he left Munich with another failure to his credit and at odds with all the world except himself. A trip to Italy added other volumes to his "Travel Pictures," but they hardly add to his fame. His voice is not lifted in manly protest, not in splendid defiance of real or fancied wrong; his wit has become the persistent, "pestering gadfly of petty passion." It is not strange that German princes lost patience and planned to put this insidious enemy behind bars that would protect them from further attack. Warned of his danger and disheartened by his attempts at a career in Germany, Heine turned his back on the Fatherland and went in voluntary exile to Paris, where, with the exception of two brief visits to his old mother in Hamburg, he spent the rest of his life. He did not turn traitor to his country, nor allow himself to be naturalized as a French citizen. He never hated Germany, but only her faults, which he never ceased to condemn. Behind all his cynical abuse there is evident to the unprejudiced reader the latent love of the old home, which next to his love of beauty and his unfailing affection for his mother, is his best redeeming trait. It is not possible to follow him through the ups and downs of his twenty-five years in Paris. He felt a fierce joy on finding himself in this long wished for Eldorado of Freedom, little dreaming of the sorrow and suffering it had still in store. He plunged into the gay life of the French capital, and became intimate with her men of letters and art and politics. He lived by the help of his uncle Solomon and by his pen, as author and political correspondent of papers and periodicals. In his serio-comic vein he wrote on French art and life for German readers and on German literature, religion, philosophy, and society for the French. As an interpreter of civilization he writes with wonderful clearness and beauty, but shows no depth nor power. He was too unstable and volatile to be a real thinker about anything. His opinions are too subjective to be reliable; they are founded on personal pique and prejudice, rather than on facts; he was always fighting, but he fought with skill, not with power; not with Luther's battle-axe of truth, not with Lessing's broadsword of conviction, but with his own poisoned rapier of ridicule. Heine's proudest boast was that he would be called a liberator of thought and a leader of men. Such, however, he never was

Heine as a  
journalist.

At Paris.

nor will be, for he was not the master of great ideas, but the slave of great passions; he never learned that to lead others one must conquer first one's self; it was license not liberty that he stood for; Goethe's great doctrine of renunciation and denial of self for the good of the race he never accepted; he felt rather that this world owed him a place, and that a high one, and he meant to have it; the world should do him honor, if not in recognition of his merit, then out of fear of his satire. As a critic, therefore, Heine is essentially negative, he is always tearing down, never building up. His wit is a lightning bolt—brilliant, but blasting; and when, as is usually the case, his faults, without his virtues, were imitated, he became a curse, not a blessing.

Heine took a wife in Paris, but, after the manner of many Frenchmen of his day, dispensed, for years at least, with the sanction of the church or the law. His Mathilde, as he calls her, an uneducated, frivolous, spendthrift woman of great beauty and spirit, was not a helpmeet in our sense, for she did not understand his genius or read his poetry, but she was a diverting companion and, in his last terrible illness, a devoted nurse. Though often tormented with jealousy, he felt deep affection for her, and the poems addressed to her are among the tenderest he ever wrote. The suffering of the last eight years of his life beggars all description. He was never physically strong, and his excesses had brought a gradual breakdown which resulted in acute spinal disease and paralysis. With wasted frame and emaciated face, unable to move his limbs, or even lift his eyelids without help, he lay for years on a pile of mattresses on the floor—slowly dying. The wonder is that the disappointed, desperate man did not go mad. If ever a reckless life was atoned for by the agony of suffering, it is here. The thought of it is enough to move a stone to pity and to make us forget all his scandalous abuse. We might even forgive him, if we could feel that his awful chastening had softened his heart; but it was not so. Dictating from his "mattress-grave" he is often more bitter and blasphemous than ever, and yet no diviner, sweeter song was ever heard than some of those that came from Heine's dying lips. His two strongest desires—to provide for his wife's future and to hide his desperate illness from his mother—would do credit to a far nobler character. In his will he begs the pardon of any he may have offended, and yet with the snarl of a tiger he says: "Ha! I have them. Dead or alive they shall not escape me. Heine dies not like any beast. The claws of the tiger shall outlive the tiger himself." It seems the cry of a contrite heart when he says: "O God, make me a child again even before I die, and give me back the simple faith, the clear vision of a child that holds his father's hand." And yet to him that same God is "the mighty Aristophanes of Heaven who laughs at my calamities." He implores Divine forgiveness, and yet with dying breath reassures an anxious friend: "Set your mind at rest; God will pardon me, that's his trade." With that mockery on his lips, he went forth to meet his Maker. He died February 16, 1856.

It is difficult to understand Heine, and impossible to sum up briefly any adequate estimate of his character. He anticipated the trouble himself:

"Bah! your Philistine critic will take my character to pieces and show how they contradict each other, and, like a schoolmaster, give me so many good marks for this quality

and so many bad ones for that. Biographers will weigh me grocer-wise, as Kant did the Deity — and when they have written three tons about me, they will understand me as little as the universe I reflect."

Heine compared  
with other men  
of letters.

Heine stands unique among men of letters. With more or less justice he has been compared with Burns, with Byron, with Beranger, with Voltaire, with Rabelais, with Shelley, with Sterne, and even better with Swift — at times he is like them all, often not unlike Mephistopheles, but most like himself.

"This was a singer, a poet bold,  
Compact of fire and of rainbow gold,  
Compounded of rainbow gold and fire,  
Of sorrow and sin and of heart's desire;  
Of good and of evil and of things unknown,  
A merciless poet, who cut to the bone.  
He sounded the depths of our grief and our gladness,  
He wept at our mirth and laughed at our madness;  
He knew all that's strange in the world and that's rife,  
He knew and yet knew not the meaning of life."—*Pollock*.

*End of Required  
Reading for the  
C. L. S. C., pages  
235-280.*

Brief selections can give but a poor idea of Heine's lyric genius, but a few of his characteristic poems, in the versions of various translators, may not be out of place.

## 1.

The lotus-blossom suffers  
In the sun's splendid light;  
And with her head declining,  
She is waiting for the night.

The moon, he is her lover;  
He wakes her with his rays,  
And, her flower-face unveiling,  
She sweetly meets his gaze.

She glows and blows, white-beaming,  
Looks silent on high again,  
Exhaling her perfume and trembling,  
In love and love's sweet pain.

## 2.

On the wings of song far sweeping,  
Heart's dearest, with me thou'lt go;  
Away where the Ganges is creeping  
Is the loveliest garden I know —

A garden where roses are burning  
In the moonlight all silent there;  
Where the lotus-flowers are yearning  
For their sister beloved and fair.

The violets titter, caressing,  
Peeping up as the planets appear,  
And the roses, their warm love confessing,  
Whisper soft sweet words to each ear

And, gracefully lurking or leaping,  
The gentle gazelles come round;  
While afar, deep rushing and sweeping,  
The waves of the Ganges sound.

We'll lie there in slumber sinking  
'Neath the palm-trees by the stream,

Rapture and rest deep drinking,  
Dreaming the happiest dream.

## 3.

Fair she is as foam-born Venus,  
She that was my love, my pride;  
But a churl has stept between us,  
Vaunts her as his chosen bride.

Heart mine, chafe not at the treason,  
O thou much enduring one!  
Bear, nay, deem it quite in reason  
What the pretty fool has done.

## 4.

If the little flowers knew how deep  
Is the wound that is in my heart,  
Their tears with mine they'd weep,  
For a balm to ease its smart.

If the nightingales knew how ill  
And worn with woe I be,  
They would cheerily carol and trill,  
And all to bring joy to me.

If they knew, every golden star,  
The anguish that racks me here,  
They would come from their heights afar  
To speak to me words of cheer.

But none of them all can know;  
Only one can tell my pain,  
And she has herself — oh woe —  
She has rent my heart in twain.

## 5.

A pine-tree's standing lonely  
In the North on a mountain's brow,

Nodding, with whitest cover,  
 Wrapped up by the ice and snow.

He's dreaming of a palm-tree,  
 Which, far in the Morning Land,  
 Lonely and silent sorrows  
 Mid burning rocks and sand.

## 6.

My songs are full of poison —  
 How could it different be?  
 Since thou hast been pouring poison  
 O'er the bloom of life for me.

My songs are full of poison —  
 And poisoned they well may be;  
 I bear in my heart many serpents,  
 And with them, Beloved, thee.

## 7.

I know not what sorrow is o'er me,  
 What spell is upon my heart;  
 But a tale of old times is before me, —  
 A legend that will not depart.

Night falls as I linger dreaming.  
 And calmly flows the Rhine;  
 The peaks of the hills are gleaming  
 In the golden sunset-shine.

A wondrous lovely maiden  
 Sits high in glory there;  
 Her robe with gems is laden,  
 And she combs her golden hair.

And she spreads out the golden treasure,  
 Still singing in harmony;  
 And the song has a mystic measure  
 And a wonderful melody.

The boatman, when once she has bound him,  
 Is lost in a wild sad love;  
 He sees not the rocks around him,  
 He sees but the beauty above.

I believe that the billows springing  
 The boat and the boatman drown;  
 And all that with her magic singing  
 The Lorelei has done.

## 8.

The wild wind puts his trousers on, —  
 His foam-white water breeches;  
 He lashes the waves and every one  
 Roars out and howls and pitches.

From yon wild height, with furious might,  
 The rain comes roaring, groaning;  
 It seems as if the old black Night  
 The old dark Sea were drowning.

The snow-white gull unto our mast  
 Clings, screaming hoarse, and crying;

And every scream to me doth seem  
 A deathly prophesying.

## 9.

Mortal! sneer not at the Devil;  
 Soon thy little life is o'er;  
 And eternal grim damnation  
 Is no idle tale of yore.

Mortal! pay the debts thou owest;  
 Long 'twill be ere life is o'er;  
 Many a time thou yet must borrow,  
 As thou oft hast done before.

## 10.

(To his sister.)

My child, we once were children,  
 Two children gay and small;  
 We crept into the hen-house  
 And hid ourselves, heads and all.

We clucked just like the poultry;  
 And when folks came by you know —  
 Kikery-kee! — they started,  
 And thought 'twas a real crow.

The chests which lay in our court-yard  
 We papered so smooth and nice;  
 We thought they were splendid houses  
 And lived in them snug as mice.

When the old cat of our neighbor  
 Dropped in for a social call,  
 We made her bows and courtesies,  
 And compliments and all.

We asked of her health, and kindly  
 Inquired how all had sped. —  
 Since then to many a tabby  
 The self-same things we've said.

And oft, like good old people,  
 We talked with sober tongue,  
 Declaring that all was better  
 In the days when we were young. —

How piety, faith, and true love  
 Had vanished quite away,  
 And how dear we found the coffee,  
 How scarce the money today!

So all goes rolling onward,  
 The merry days of youth, —  
 Money, the world, and its seasons,  
 And honesty, love, and truth.

## 11.

(To his mother.)

How swiftly speeds each rolling year  
 Since I have seen my mother dear!  
 Dear, dear old woman! with what fervor  
 I think of her! May God preserve her!  
 The dear old thing in me delights;



And in the letters which she writes  
 I see how much her hand is shaking,  
 Her mother heart how nearly breaking.  
 My mother's ever in my mind;  
 Twelve long, long years are left behind,—  
 Twelve years have followed on each other  
 Since to my heart I clasped my mother.  
 For ages Germany will stand;  
 Sound to the core is that dear land.  
 For Germany I less should care  
 If my dear mother were not there.  
 My fatherland will never perish,  
 But she may die whom I most cherish.

## 12.

(To his wife.)

My arm grows weak. Lo! creeping there,  
 Comes pallid Death. My shepherd care,  
 My herdsman's office, now I leave.  
 Back to thy hand, O God, I give  
 My staff; and now I pray Thee guard  
 This lamb of mine, when 'neath the sword  
 I lie; and suffer not, I pray,  
 That thorns should pierce her on the way.  
 From nettles harsh protect her fleece;  
 From soiling marshes give release;  
 And everywhere her feet before  
 With sweet grass spread the meadows o'er;  
 And let her sleep from care as blest  
 As once she slept upon my breast.

## 13.

Thou'rt like a lovely flow'ret,  
 So void of guile or art.  
 I gaze upon thy beauty,  
 And grief steals o'er my heart.  
 I fain would lay devoutly,  
 My hands upon thy brow,  
 And pray that God will keep thee  
 As good and fair as now.

## 14.

Coal-black dress-coats, silken stockings,  
 Courtly ruffles, snowy fair,

Oily speeches, smiles, embracings—  
 Ah, if only hearts were there!

Hearts within those breasts, and hot love  
 Coursing hotly through their veins;—  
 Oh, it kills me all their whining  
 O'er fictitious lovers' pains!

To the mountains I will clamber,  
 Where the huts of good men be,  
 Where the soul expands in freedom,  
 Where the winds are blowing free.

To the mountains will I clamber,  
 Where the dark pines cleave the sky,  
 Where brooks brawl, and birds are singing,  
 And the clouds sweep proudly by.

Fare-ye-well, ye polished salons,  
 Polished dames and lords, awhile;  
 To the mountains I will clamber,  
 Thence look down on you and smile!

## 15.

Two roses are yon rosy lips,  
 So fresh and fair I've seen them;  
 Yet many a hateful word oft slips  
 Right treach'rously between them.

And so that mouth, so soft and shy,  
 A rose-tree is recalling,  
 Where poisonous serpents, wondrous sly,  
 'Neath dark-green leaves are crawling.

The dimples in her cheeks engraved,  
 In wondrous lovely fashion,  
 Are graves indeed, where as I raved  
 I fell through headlong passion.

And those bright locks of flowing hair,  
 Which float in dreams around me,  
 Those are the nets so wondrous fair  
 Wherewith the devil bound me.

And those deep eyes of heavenly blue  
 As though calm fountains drowned them,  
 I thought them heaven's own gates so true,  
 The gates of hell I found them.

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*Life of Heine.* William Sharp (Great Writers Series). *Heine's Lyrics.* Translated by C. G. Leland. *Pictures of Travel.* Translated by Leland. *Heine* by Matthew Arnold (Essays in Criticism).

## Review Questions.

1. What description does Heine give of himself?
2. Describe his parents.
3. What traits did he inherit?
4. What incidents of his childhood illustrate his strong imagination?
5. How did French influences enter into his education?
6. Why had Heine no special attachment to his own country?
7. What was the result of his attempt at business in Hamburg?
8. What remarkable qualities has his "Book of Songs"?
9. What were some of his experiences as a law student?
10. What were his "Travel Pictures," and why did they become so famous?
11. Why did Heine change his creed?
12. Describe his life in Munich and the changes which followed.
13. How did he live in Paris?
14. What was his ambition for himself and why did he fail to realize it?

## CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER.

(Editor Women's Reading Course, Cornell University.)

### THE KITCHEN-GARDEN.

BY JOHN CRAIG.

#### *Shall we plant a garden?*

A statement so common as to have almost acquired the standing of an axiom, runs like this: "Every properly appointed kitchen should have as an adjunct a well-planted and thoroughly-cared-for fruit and vegetable garden." The writer or speaker who promulgates this respectably venerable and apparently unimpeachable platitude, rarely thinks it necessary to defend the position, but immediately presses on to tell us what we should plant.

The kitchen-garden belongs to the domain of the housewife. Why should she plant it at all? Surely she has work enough within doors. Are the vegetables and small fruits grown there essential foods? Are they absolutely necessary in order to properly balance our rations? We are told the body needs the mineral elements taken from the soil by the vegetables. Can we not go to the field and secure in the potato, the turnip, and the cabbage our mineral food requirements? And have we not field corn?—And, perhaps some one will add, mangels and pumpkins!

Again, on the so-called "small fruit" side, what does fruit add to the food value of our ration? Let us see. The chemist tells us that there are eighteen hundred pounds of water in every ton of strawberries, and that in order to obtain six pounds of mineral matter from this berry one would be called upon to eat half a ton of the fruit; and strawberries stand almost at the head of small fruits in their ability to take mineral matter from the soil. Raspberries and currants have five and a half, gooseberries three and a half, and cranberries two pounds of mineral matter per half ton! But some one says this is specious and foolish reasoning; the food merits of a vegetable or animal

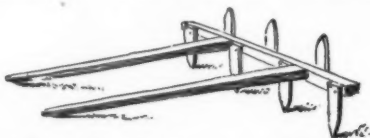
product are not to be based wholly on their chemical composition as set forth by the analyst. And this is right. The physiologist tells us that desirable combinations of vegetables, fruits, and meats increase the digestibility of the entire ration. One part aids another to assimilate.

Vegetables and fruits may be water to the extent of ninety per cent or more, but at all events it is a very pleasant way to drink that necessary liquid. Vegetables increase the palatability of foods, promote appetite, may assist digestion, furnish essential acids and mineral matter. The very quality of palatability may stimulate digestion. Is this all? Does not the garden make a home more homelike—though, on occasion, it has made the small boy and even the housewife wish it had never been created because it had to be worked by hand! Yes, the kitchen-garden with its supply of crisp lettuce and radishes, its succulent asparagus and rhubarb, its luscious strawberries and sprightly currants, and the waiting-to-be-made-into-pie gooseberries—is essential. Not only does it minister to our physical well-being but out of its plenty we may give to others and thus increase our own happiness.

The housewife is expected to provide a variety of fruits and vegetables for winter use. Now that the art of canning is so generally understood, this is easy if the products of the garden are available. Canned fruits (not preserved pound for pound) and vegetables are quite within the possibilities of the farm home. How much more attractive in glass than in tin! And yet how many homes are limited to potatoes and apple sauce in winter! Is not the kitchen-garden indispensable? How shall we make it?

*The garden should be conveniently located.*

The housewife should see that the garden is reasonably near the house, not in the front of the lawn, nor prominent along the road-side, nor yet in the back lot. She visits it



1.—MAKE THE ROWS STRAIGHT WITH MARKER OR LINE.

frequently; on business, when she hastily picks lettuce or parsley for garnishing; or on pleasure, when she strolls in with the "good man" to see if the sowing of wrinkled peas is up. Time is important to madam. Let the garden be conveniently near.

*The soil should be well drained and easily worked.*

This may be a difficult proposition under some circumstances, but stiff soil may be greatly improved by liberal applications of barnyard fertilizer, or by the plowing under of green crops. Mellow soil adds greatly to the pleasure of garden-making. Let us not overlook the draining. We want early vegetables. If the ground is not well drained it cannot be worked early.

*The shape of the garden is important; an oblong is better than a square.*

Plan so that the garden can be cultivated mainly by horse power. A long, narrow strip lends itself to this purpose better than does the same area in the form of a square. In the west I have seen the garden "hitched" to the corn field to insure horse tillage. The corn must be tilled—the garden gets the benefit. Unfortunately rotation moves the corn field, but the garden is stationary. Very often the kitchen-garden is a small square plot of ground so situated as to prevent the possibility of using horse power. Give plenty of space. Not only is room needed for the vegetables and fruits but an extra piece should be included for the growing of clover. Clover is one of the soil's regenerators. Move a fence; take out fruit or shade trees if necessary to the easy work-

ing of the garden. Many boys and girls have been turned from the soil by too close application to "finger weeding" of carrots and beets. When rightly located and properly shaped, most of the work can be done with hand wheel hoe and horse cultivator.

*The garden should be protected from strong winds.*

This protection may generally be secured by locating the garden on the south side of the orchard or by planting a windbreak of evergreen trees, such as Norway spruce or Scotch pine. Upright growing varieties of pears, like Buffum and Hardy, may be planted closely on the north and west boundaries; although not yielding as complete protection as the spruce, they will give some fruit to make up. Tight board fences are effective, but not beautiful.



2.—A DIBBER FACILITATES TRANS-PLANTING.

*A kitchen-garden is divided into two parts, viz., that which is more or less permanent, and that which is annually or biennially planted.*

It should be planned accordingly. The permanent plant residents may be set at one side, while the transients



3.—ON LEFT A SPINDLING PLANT IS SET DEEP. ON RIGHT A CABBAGE CUT BACK

occupy the remaining space and rotate with each other. Gooseberries, currants, and

grapes may, if properly cared for, last a generation; raspberries and blackberries may "run out" in seven years; while the span of the strawberry may be three years, but had better be two. Among vegetables and herbs there are annuals and perennials. When we begin to pick the annual pea, we may have



5.—TIN CANS AS FLOWER POTS.

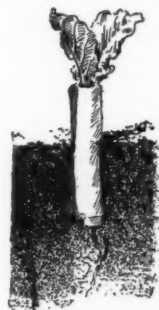
just finished pulling the perennial rhubarb and cutting the asparagus.

*The garden should be planned to economize labor and thoroughly utilize space.*

This means that the rows are to be long and straight. Select plants of similar habits and approximately the same size, and then place them after each other in the same row. Currants may follow gooseberries, and parsnips may divide the rows with salsify.

*It pays to invest time and labor in preparing the soil.*

Garden land should be plowed in the fall. Nature's agencies for pulverizing the soil act more comprehensively and with greater certainty than man's. Frost is one of nature's soil pulverizers.



4.—A WRAPPER OF PAPER PREVENTS CUT-WORM INJURY.

When the soil is thrown up loosely in the autumn by the plow, a large surface is exposed to beneficial weathering influences. In this way the soil is fined and plant-food advanced

appreciably from unavailable to available forms. Fall plowing disturbs and may be the means of destroying insects injurious to garden crops. Instead of being securely buried at safe depths, they are brought nearer the surface by the plow, and exposed and destroyed by frost, or eaten by birds and chickens. Fall plowing is not enough; the land should be plowed again in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked advantageously. After that, make the surface

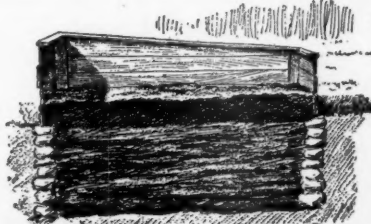
"as fine as an ash heap" by using a fine-toothed harrow or weeder. Some soils are greatly improved by using a clod crusher. It is then ready for the seed or plants. A badly prepared seedbed brings disappointment to the gardener.

*The kitchen-garden should contain bush fruits and vegetables in desirable proportions.*

A well appointed farm should have its orchard. This will include such tree fruits as are adapted to the climate. Apples, pears, plums, and cherries can be grown in practically all the farming sections of the state, and peaches south of the central portion. If the farm is without an orchard, then the tree fruits may be set on the north and west boundaries of the garden. The kitchen-garden will then be expected to provide gooseberries, currants, and grapes (except where the latter are grown as a staple), raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries, in addition to a fairly complete assortment of vegetables. How much ground will be needed? For a family of six half an acre



6.—READY FOR PLANTING.

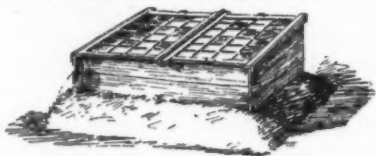


7.—A SECTION OF A HOTBED, FRAME, THEN SOIL AND MANURE BELOW.

will grow an abundance for home use and some for market.

*A hotbed assists in securing early vegetables.*

Vegetables are of two classes, those which are hardy and will mature if sown or planted in the ground in early spring, and those



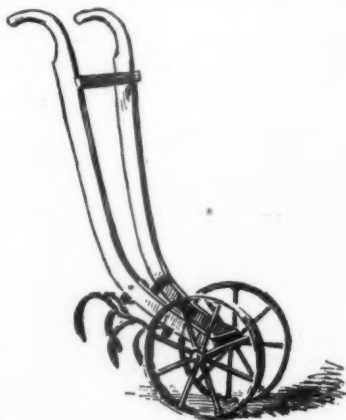
8.—THE SURFACE HOTBED.

which are benefited by having the growing season artificially lengthened by starting the plants under glass in a miniature hothouse—a hotbed. It is a frame or box with a transparent covering and furnished with artificial heat. The size of the hotbed is computed by the number of sashes required to cover it. An ordinary sash has a surface area of 3 x 6 feet. A bed covered by four sashes is called a frame. A single sash has capacity enough to grow plants for a family of six. How is the bed prepared? Choose a dry, sheltered spot in the garden. Dig a pit 18 inches deep and 12 inches wider and longer than the size of the frame. Fill the pit with fresh horse manure packed firmly and evenly. Place a thin layer of straw over the manure. This serves to distribute the heat uniformly to the soil above. Now place the frame, which is 10 to 12 inches high, in position, cover the manure with 3 or 4 inches of fine soil, and put on the sash. A light cover of oiled muslin may be used instead of glass if the sash cannot be employed. The sash should slope southward. The manure will heat up rather violently at first. After that the heat begins to subside, and when a thermometer shows a temperature of 90 degrees in the manure, the seed may be sown. A pit may be dispensed with by piling the heating material in a compact heap on the surface of the ground and placing the frame on top. In this little glass-covered house, sow the tomato, egg-plant, cabbage, and cauliflower seed and such other things as need an early start. You will probably have room also for some of the annual flow-

ers which need a little "coddling" in the forepart of the season, in order to reach the blooming stage reasonably early. The plants should be thinned, watered regularly and aired. Thinning and airing will cause them to grow stocky and strong. Avoid growing slender and drawn weaklings; such plants are unsatisfactory. Plant cabbage and cauliflower early. Tender plants like tomatoes and egg-plants should be set out when the ground is thoroughly warm.

*The plan and the planting of the garden.*

It is usually best to run the rows north and south. Make them straight. Group the perennial fruits and vegetables at one side. Give plenty of room between the rows of raspberries and gooseberries or you will hear from the man (perhaps the "good man") who holds the cultivator handles. Small fruits may be set in the fall. Early October is a favorable period in most parts of New York state. If set in spring, plant as soon as the ground is warm. Sprouts from raspberries and blackberries may be transplanted in June by cutting them back and removing quickly and carefully. In the home garden, strawberries may be transplanted in August and September, but spring planting is usually attended with better results. The housewife will see to it that a proper rotation of crops is practised on her



9.—THE WHEEL-HOE. A HAND CULTIVATOR.

little farm. Each fruit and vegetable has its own special preference in the way of



plant-food; has its own enemy of root, leaf, or stem. White grubs and cutworms must be fought; club root and leaf blights must be prevented. Rotation assists. Strawberries should not succeed strawberries; cabbages should not follow cabbages, nor cauliflower, turnips. In a garden of the size suggested in the accompanying diagram, a fairly satisfactory system of rotation may be practised. If the rows are made 200 feet long, about half an acre of ground will be occupied. The rows may be as long as circumstances and inclination dictate, always remembering the limitations of short rows. Ample turning space for horse and cultivator

should be allowed at each end. Plant the same variety at successive intervals so that a fresh, crisp supply may be maintained throughout the season. Peas, beans, lettuce, corn, radishes, especially need this kind of treatment.

*How is the garden to be secured and maintained?*

The housewife cannot undertake it alone. She must enlist the interest and sympathy of husband and children. Make the children partners in the enterprise. If desirable, give each a share in the receipts from the sale of the products as well as in the work of caring for the garden. The garden should

## SUGGESTIONS FOR A KITCHEN-GARDEN.\*

| Distance<br>between rows. | EAST.   |                    |  |                                |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|
|                           | Low Hedge on this Side.   |                    |  |                                |
| 10 ft.                    | Grapes.   |                    |  |                                |
| 8 ft.                     | Raspberries.  | Blackberries.      | Currants.                              |                                |
| 8 ft.                     | Raspberries.  | Blackberries.      | Gooseberries.                          |                                |
| 8 ft.                     | Asparagus (in bed form).  | Herbs.<br>Rhubarb. | Artichoke.                             | Hotbeds<br>Slope facing south. |
| 6 ft.                     | Paranips, two rows.   | Salsify, two rows. | Cucumbers followed<br>by fall Spinach. |                                |
| 4 ft.                     | Peas (to be planted for a succession).  |                    |  |                                |
| 4 ft.                     | Early Potatoes or Peas followed by Celery.  |                    |  |                                |
| 3 ft.                     | Early Cabbage and Cauliflower.  |                    |  |                                |
| 3 ft.                     | Beets.  | Turnips.           |  |                                |
| 2½ ft.                    | Lettuce (early and late).   | Endive.            | Parsley.                               |                                |
| 2½ ft.                    | Onions.   |                    |  |                                |
| 3 ft.                     | Bush Beans (plant for succession).  |                    | Peppers.                               |                                |
| 4 ft.                     | Late Cabbage and Cauliflower.   |                    |  |                                |
| 4 ft.                     | Early Corn and Summer (bush) Squash.  |                    |  |                                |
| 4 ft.                     | Late Corn.  |                    |  |                                |
| 4 ft.                     | Tomatoes, Egg-plant and Pole Beans.   |                    |  |                                |
| 8 ft.                     | Musk and Watermelon.  |                    |  |                                |
| 8 ft.                     | Winter Squash.  |                    |  |                                |
| 3 ft.                     | Strawberries.   |                    |  |                                |
| 3 ft.                     | Strawberries.   |                    |  |                                |
| 15 ft.                    | A strip of Clover to enter into the rotation for purpose of keeping up fertility of soil. |                    |  |                                |

\*Adapted from Tracy and Green.

prove a source of revenue. Long Island farmers sometimes make a profit of \$1,000 from a single acre in one season. This is done by thorough tillage and by using every foot of surface area. At least two crops are grown every season. Consult your agricultural papers for seedmen's advertisements and write now for catalogues. Order standard varieties at first. Try novelties in a small way. Take your children into your confidence and let each have a part in making out the order. Each will have a special interest in some one fruit or vegetable. This will do much toward stimulating interest at first, and the products themselves

ought to keep it alive. There is joy in garden-making, and there is health in "garden sass." Let us help you in any way we can. Insects will invade, and diseases will appear. The bulletins of the Experiment Station describe remedies for various kinds of enemies and treat of special and general methods of culture. They are free to all residents of the state. A list of the titles of the bulletins now available will be sent you, if you desire, from which you may choose those you wish.

This little sketch of a kitchen-garden is only suggestive. Many of you will be able to tell me how it may be improved.

## CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.

CONDUCTED BY JNO. W. SPENCER, "UNCLE JOHN."

(Of Cornell University.)

### WATER-FOLK.

BY ALICE G. McCLOSKEY.

And the pleasant water-courses,  
You could trace them through the valley,  
By the rushing in the Springtime,  
By the alders in the Summer,  
By the white fog in the Autumn,  
By the black line in the Winter.

—*Hiawatha*



WE want this springtime of 1902 to mark the beginning of a closer companionship between our naturalists and the waterways near their homes.

A closer companionship can only come with a deeper knowledge of all the associations of stream and pool. Let us begin with the water-folk.

Now it is very difficult to study water-folk while they are in the ponds and brooks. Many of them are restless and no sooner do they appear than away they go and are lost to sight in the twinkling of an eye. We must, therefore, capture some of the little creatures and keep them indoors for awhile. Following are a few suggestions that will aid you in doing this:

#### I. HOW TO MAKE AN AQUARIUM.

*Materials.*—1. An aquarium jar. A good

sized battery jar will be most satisfactory for the schoolroom. If this cannot be obtained use a glass fruit can, bearing in mind that the smaller the aquarium the fewer are the plants and animals that will thrive in it. 2. A scoop net. Teachers' Leaflet No. 8 gives directions for making one. 3. A tin pail, in the cover of which a few holes have been made.

*The aquarium must be balanced.*—A balanced aquarium is one that is kept in good condition by having both animals and plants in it. Older Junior Naturalists have learned that animals can not live without oxygen. They have probably learned also that when the light strikes plants they give off oxygen. On the other hand, animals exhale carbonic acid gas which plants need in order to be thrifty. Therefore, if we have both animals and plants in our aquarium, each is able to supply one of the essential needs of the other.

*How to start the aquarium.*—At the bottom of the jar place some well-washed sand in sufficient quantity to cover the roots of

the plants. Two or three small rocks will aid in making the surroundings more like those of the pond which you are trying to imitate. The roots of the plants may be anchored in the sand by placing a stone on them or by wrapping sheet lead very loosely about them. Pour the water into the jar over your hand to avoid stirring up the sand. Let the aquarium stand for a few days before putting any animal life into it. Note the following cautions:

1. Never crowd the aquarium with animal life.
2. Do not let the sun shine directly on it.
3. At the end of each day remove all dead matter, such as decayed plants, food, etc.
4. Add fresh water occasionally (rain water is best) to make up for that which has evaporated.

## II. WATER PLANTS.

You will find many interesting plants in the ponds, marshes, and streams near your home. Among them there may be a few of the following: 1. The green scum, commonly called "frog spit-  
tle." It is one of a group of plants which the botanist calls *algæ*. 2. Eel grass (Fig. 3). 3. Duck-weed (Fig. 4). Use very little of this for it is likely to multiply rapidly and cover the whole surface of the water. 4. The Stoneworts (Fig. 5, D, E). 5. Hornwort (Fig. 5, C). 6. Water purslane (Fig. 5, B). 7. A bit of water milfoil, which resembles  
parrot's feather. The latter (Fig. 5, A) can be obtained from a florist. 8. Water weed (Fig. 5, F).

You may not be able to find the plants

mentioned above, but there will be others quite as well worth knowing and it does not matter whether you know their names. The important thing is to know the plants.

## III. WATER INSECTS.

### 1. *Caddis-worms*.—These strange little



1.—A CONVENIENT FORM OF AQUARIUM JAR SUPPLIED WITH WATER PLANTS. THE BOTTOM IS COVERED WITH CLEAN SAND AND FLAT STONES.

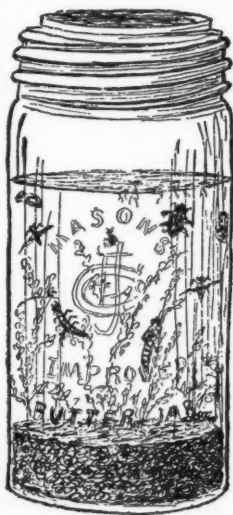
insects can be found quite early in the season. Dip your net into a still pool so that it grazes the bottom. Among other things you may draw out a com-

act little bundle of sticks or stones, the home of a caddis-worm (Figs. 6, 7). The floating house is sometimes made of fine sand, straw, moss, or leaves. The little inmate will lie so quietly that you will not think he is there. If you take the small bundle home, however, and put it in your aquarium, a tiny head will soon be thrust out in search of food. Then you will enjoy watching the caddis-worm move about, carrying its house along.

There is not space in this leaflet to tell you many of the interesting things that can be learned by watching the caddis-worm, but if you have a few specimens in your aquarium you may be able to observe:

- (a) That if the young caddis is taken out of its house and material is at hand, it will build another.
- (b) It lies in a tube of silk which it has spun.
- (c) When the larva is ready to go into the pupa state it makes a door over the opening of its house. The door keeps enemies out, but is so made that it admits water which carries air for the insect to breathe.

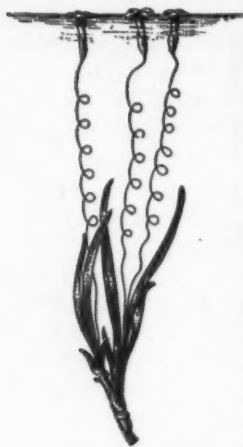
(d) The grown-up caddis (Fig. 15), known as the caddis-fly, is a moth-like creature that comes into your homes on summer nights when the lamps are lighted. I hope



2.—A HOME-MADE AQUARIUM.

that you will have an opportunity to see one leave your aquarium.

2. *Predaceous diving-beetle*.—If you sweep your net over the water plants at the bottom of a pool, you may get a predaceous diving-beetle. "Predaceous" will probably



3.—EEL GRASS.

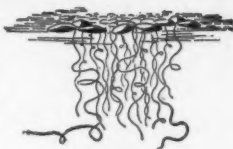
seem a big word for our younger naturalists, so I shall say that a predaceous beetle is one that lives by preying upon other creatures. Fig. 10 is an illustration of this beetle. When you have looked at it carefully compare it with Fig. 11, the water-tiger. You would not think that these two insects are nearly

related, yet a water-tiger is the young of the predaceous diving-beetle.

3. *The water-scavenger beetle*.—You may find a water-scavenger beetle (Fig. 13) among the plants in a pool. It resembles the predaceous diving-beetle so closely that young naturalists have difficulty in distinguishing them. If you look at its antennæ you will see that they are club-shaped, while those of the predaceous diving-beetle are thread-like. This is one of the marked differences between the two insects. It is said that water-scavenger beetles feed on decayed vegetable matter. They do, but they have other tastes as well. From time to time the smaller insects in your aquarium may disappear. The water-scavenger will look entirely innocent of the whole affair but I would watch him, if I were you.

4. *Water-striders*.—It is fun to see the long-legged water-striders (Fig. 12) on ponds and slow streams, now motionless, again skimming over the surface so rapidly that the boy or girl who catches one must be very quick indeed.

5. *Giant water-bugs*.—The giant water-bugs, or as they are commonly called, the "Electric-light bugs"



4.—DUCK WEED.

(Fig. 9), always have an interest for young people. These big fellows travel from one pond to another. On their journey they are often attracted by electric lights into which they fly and are killed.

6. *Water-boatman, back-swimmer, and water-scorpion*.—There are three little swimmers without which your aquarium will not be complete. The water-boatman, not so large as the illustration (Fig. 14), will amuse you as he rows about energetically, using the oars Nature gave him for this purpose. The back-swimmer (Fig. 16) is larger than the water-boatman. He has a very bad temper. You will not see the slightest evidence of this as you watch him swimming about, back down and feet up; but if you take him in your hand rather suddenly you are likely to be able to speak about it very feelingly afterward.

On drawing your dip-net from the water, you may find something in it that looks like a withered twig. Put it in your aquarium, for it may prove to be a water-scorpion (Fig. 8). This is an interesting insect to watch.



5.—WATER PLANTS.



6.—CASE OF CADDIS-WORM.



7.—ANOTHER CADDIS-WORM CASE.



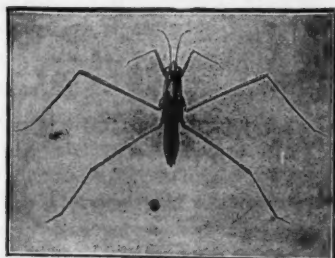
8.—WATER-SCORPION.



11.—A WATER-TIGER.



9.—GIANT WATER-BUG.



12.—WATER-STRIDER.



13.—A WATER-SCAVEN-GER BEETLE.



15.—CADDIS-FLY.



16.—A BACK-SWIMMER.



14.—WATER-BOTMAN.



10.—THE PREDACEOUS DIVING-BEETLE.

At the end of its body are two long bristles grooved on the inside. These placed together form a tube through which it breathes. When you see a water-scorpion raise this tube to the surface of the water you may know that he is taking in air. Since he is able to breathe in this way he can stand on his head in the aquarium.

7. *Mosquitoes*.—Visit a wayside watering trough or the old rain-barrel beside the kitchen door. There you may find on the surface of the water a floating boat-shaped mass of eggs. Put the eggs into a glass jar or tumbler filled with water (Fig. 17).

In a short time the "wigglers" will hatch. Then note the following:

1. The young larvæ stand on their heads in the water. You will wonder how they can do this. If you look closely you will see that there is a tube at the end of the abdomen which they raise to the surface of the water. This is a breathing tube by means of which air is carried to the blood. On the end of the tube there is an arrangement of lobes that keeps the "wiggler" in position when it is not in motion.

2. The larva grows, sheds its skin a few times, and becomes a pupa. It is now a



strange looking creature, the head end of its body having grown very large. Near the head two breathing tubes have appeared. In the lives of most insects the pupa state is one of rest, but the mosquito pupa, you will

notice, is active.

3. Try and see the grown-up insect when it first appears. Notice that the cast-off pupa-skin is used as a boat on which the mosquito rests until its wings are hardened.

Do you know the mother mosquito when you see her? Perhaps not, but you certainly know her when you hear her, for it is she



17. — TEMPORARY AQUARIUM CONTAINING EGGS, LARVAE AND PUPAE OF MOSQUITO.

that does the singing for the family — in fact, both the singing and biting. Let it be said to her credit that she has spared no energy in perfecting these accomplishments. Father mosquito, his antennæ so bushy that he seems a much-whiskered individual, is peaceful in his ways and sings not at all. For food he is apparently satisfied with the nectar of flowers.

#### IV. FISHES.

If your teacher has not a copy of Nature-Study Quarterly No. 8, ask her to send for one. It gives an account of fishes and directions for taking care of them indoors. Do not try to keep large fishes in your aquarium, nor many at one time. Handle them as little as possible when transferring them from your dip-net to the pail in which you take them home.

The fishes that will thrive best in an aquarium are

sticklebacks (Fig. 18), pumpkin seeds or sun-fishes and bullheads. Sun-fishes and bullheads are so familiar to our boys and girls that I need not speak of them here. Sticklebacks are not so well known, yet you will rarely come across more interesting little creatures. If you can catch a few *early in the season*, put them in an aquarium by themselves and supply them with some fine vegetable material; they may build a nest.

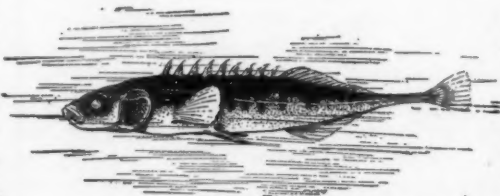
#### V. FINAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. If you do not see any animal life as you look into a pond, drag out some of the mud from the bottom. When you empty it from your dip-net you will probably find the mud very much alive. Wash the wriggling masses in clear water, and see what you have. Every boy and girl will enjoy doing this.

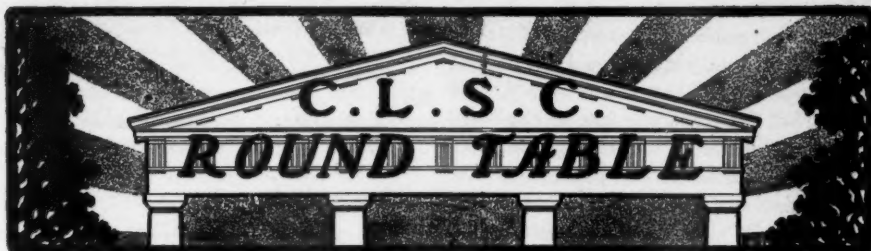
2. Do you think that there is nothing but fishes in the brook? Look underneath the stones on the stream bed; look among the water-cresses along the bank — then answer my question.

3. Fish food is always safe to put into your aquarium. In addition to this raw meat may be given the water-folk occasionally. If it is tied to a piece of cork the part that has not been eaten can be removed each night, thus avoiding the danger that might arise from leaving it too long in the water. Pupæ and larvæ of insects, particularly the larvæ of mosquitoes will be found satisfactory food for some of the animal life.

4. Keep a daily account of all that goes on in the aquarium and send your note-books to Uncle John when school closes; he will return them if you request it. Mark the plants that thrive best. — What do the animals eat? — How do they breathe? — What water-folk live most peaceably together?



18. — A STICKLEBACK.



#### COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D.  
 LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.  
 HENRY W. WARREN, D. D.  
 J. M. GIBSON, D. D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.  
 JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.  
 WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D.  
 W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

#### TO 1902: GRADUATION AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Many 1902's are looking joyfully forward to passing through the Golden Gate at Chautauqua this summer, and many a cherished dream will come true as the long line of graduates moves slowly up beneath the historic arches. An immense amount of Chautauqua enthusiasm is compressed into the few days that precede Recognition Day, but we want to urge all members of the graduating class to come as long before Recognition Day as possible. Include Rallying Day in your program if you can. Old Chautauquans do not need to be urged to do this, but those who are to make their first acquaintance with the Assembly need time to feel its many influences and to enter thoroughly into its spirit. The best part of Chautauqua "cometh not with observation" but is understood only by experience, and if this is your first visit plan, if possible, to make it a long one, so that you may get acquainted with your classmates and with the true inner life of Chautauqua.



#### GRADUATION AT OTHER ASSEMBLIES.

Other members will take their diplomas at the fifty or more assemblies in various parts of the country. A number of these graduates will visit the assemblies for the first time, and therefore be unfamiliar with the local customs for the celebration of Recognition Day. This being the case, it would be a good plan if each graduate expecting to attend an assembly would write to the

director of that assembly and ask for full particulars concerning both the day and the hour for the Recognition service. The Assembly leaders are always anxious to know in advance what graduates expect to be present, and a little care at this point will prevent the unfortunate occurrence which sometimes takes place, that graduates arrive too late for the exercises. In this connection, the Chautauquans of Waterloo, Iowa, ask to have it announced that Mrs. Ellen Brown of Waterloo has been appointed their local secretary, and that she will be happy to be of service to any 1902's expecting to attend that assembly.



#### THE NEW ENGLISH-RUSSIAN YEAR.

England and Russia are the two great nations upon whom the eyes of the world are turned at present, and England and Russia will be the two subjects of the C. L. S. C. course for next year. The first half of the year will be English and will be restricted to nineteenth century England, so that this period may be studied in detail and made vivid to every reader. The two books first taken up will be "Ten Englishmen of the Nineteenth Century" by James R. Joy, and "Literary Leaders of Modern England" by W. J. Dawson. These will be studied side by side, and as we read of the stirring social and political events of the time, we shall see also how the spirit of English life and thought was interpreted by her great literary leaders, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, and Ruskin. THE CHAU-

TAUQUAN will publish a fine series of studies by Professor R. A. Ogg of the University of Indiana, entitled "Saxon and Slav." The first part of the series will take up England's expansion, and the second part Russia's national development. In connection with the Russian section the third book of the course will be studied, Miss Hapgood's delightful "Survey of Russian Literature" and THE CHAUTAUQUAN will publish throughout the nine months of the reading year, "A Reading Journey Through Russia." Special studies in the English language will also form a feature of THE CHAUTAUQUAN readings, and the fourth book of the year, "The Great World's Farm," will be taken up in the spring when every reader feels impelled to obey the poet's command,

"Come forth into the light of things,  
Let Nature be your teacher."

The subjects will be correlated as follows:

October —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "Ten Englishmen of the Nineteenth Century": Wellington and the Struggle with Napoleon. George Canning and the Readjustment of Europe.
- "Literary Leaders of Modern England": Wordsworth.

November —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "Ten Englishmen of the Nineteenth Century": George Stephenson and the Railway. Lord John Russell and the Reform Bill. Richard Cobden and Free Trade.
- "Literary Leaders of Modern England": Tennyson.

December —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "Ten Englishmen of the Nineteenth Century": Sir Robert Peel. Lord Shaftesbury and Humanitarian Reforms.
- "Literary Leaders of Modern England": Robert Browning.

January —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "Ten Englishmen of the Nineteenth Century": Lord Palmerston and Foreign Affairs. Gladstone and the Irish Question. Disraeli and the Empire.
- "Literary Leaders of Modern England": Carlyle, and Ruskin.

February —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "A Reading Journey through Russia." THE CHAUTAUQUAN. This series will begin with October and may either be taken up

in October or deferred till February, when special emphasis will be laid upon Russia.

"Russian Literature."

March —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "A Reading Journey through Russia." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "Russian Literature."

April —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "A Reading Journey through Russia." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "Russian Literature."
- "The Great World's Farm."

May —

- "Saxon and Slav." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "A Reading Journey through Russia." THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- "Russian Literature."
- "The Great World's Farm."



THE VICENNIAL OF THE CLASS OF '82.

The president of the "Pioneers" Mrs. B. T. Vincent sends, through the Round Table, greetings to every member of the class. Pioneer Hall will open early in the season, and there will be opportunities for frequent reunions. Members of the class who have never been at Chautauqua before are expected to be present, and the vicennial anniversary will be celebrated with appropriate exercises on the evening preceding Recognition Day. Chancellor Vincent will be present and will give the class some reminiscences of the days when the '82's constituted the



FOUNTAIN AT CHAUTAUQUA. DECENNIAL GIFT OF THE CLASS OF '82.

entire membership of the C. L. S. C. Many new movements looking to the future of Chautauqua are being planned, and every Pioneer will be anxious to keep in touch with the progress of his alma mater.

The president invites every member who cannot be present to send a letter of greeting to be read to the class. Her address will be Chautauqua, New York, after July 15.



#### THE C. L. S. C. OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

Our illustrations from Mahoba, India, suggest something of the field of work of two



PÂLI.

of our Chautauquans. Miss Graybiel of the Class of '82 introduces us to Pâli, one of the little children cared for in the Mahoba orphanage, and Miss Rawson of the Class of 1904 is shown as she is taking her lesson in language from a Hindu *pundit*. Miss Graybiel writes for a supply of C. L. S. C. circulars for the New Year and thinks that fifty will be none too many for the people who may be interested. She says, "Our chief commissioner of the central provinces is greatly in favor of making the attempt to introduce the C. L. S. C. among some of the many people of abundant leisure." There have been many members of the C. L. S. C. among the missionaries in India during past years, and as new workers enter the field new opportunities are likely to open for Chautauqua to extend her field of usefulness.



#### CARICATURE TABLEAUX.

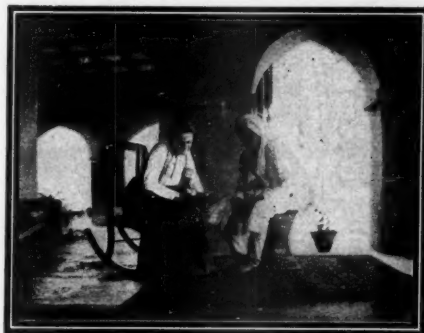
A novel form for a closing entertainment for the year's reading would be a series of

tableaux representing caricatures of recent political events. The stage properties need not be very elaborate as garments which have seen service would answer the purpose in many cases, and a few costumes suitable for national types would be the chief requisites. A large number of good caricatures can be found in the *Review of Reviews*, *Literary Digest*, *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, the *Cosmopolitan*, and *Public Opinion*. The plan might be worked out so thoroughly as to make it possible for the circle to give it as a public entertainment, charging a small admission fee and using the proceeds to help the classes which are still raising their quota for Alumni Hall at Chautauqua, or the funds could go toward the public library if that needs help, or to secure special reference books for the circle.



#### RALLYING DAY FOR 1902.

Rallying Day at Chautauqua, which this year falls on July 31st, is always an occasion of peculiar interest to members of the C. L. S. C., for circle delegates from all over the



MISSIONARY AND PUNDIT.

country here meet for the first time to compare notes upon their experiences as Chautauquans. To many delegates, also, it is the first glimpse of Chautauqua; and they carry back to their fellow members all the enthusiasm which a first experience is sure to awaken. Scores of circles send delegates to Chautauqua every summer, though hundreds more, by reason of their great distance, are not able to be represented. Every circle is entitled to one delegate, and



those having a membership of more than twenty-five, to two. These arrangements are well known to the old circles, but new 1905 circles will be interested to learn this fact, and also that each delegate is provided with a ticket to the grounds during the period of his stay. Special announcements of these particulars have been mailed to all circles.



#### WORD FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

One of the earliest orders for books for the course for 1902-3 comes from a member



H. M. S. TERROR.

in the Philippines who is entering upon his third year's work. He belongs to the United States Signal Corps and might be supposed to lead a life full of interruptions, but he is of the stuff of which Chautauqua graduates are made, and to such, obstacles of every sort are regarded simply as things to be surmounted.



#### A CIRCLE MEETING ON A WARSHIP.

No more enthusiastic Chautauqua Circle can be found than the little company of readers who hold up the C. L. S. C. standard in Bermuda. They are all busy people, but report that they have kept up with the reading and are holding meetings regularly once a month. Lieutenant Rogers of H. M. S. *Terror*, sends the following account of a recent meeting, written by one of the members of the circle. In these June days, other Chautauquans will be tempted to envy the Bermuda Circle their sea-going privileges:

In the little circle at Bermuda some of the members live on the Hamilton side of Bermuda, but this afternoon we had our meeting in the ward-room of the *Terror*. It was a particularly charming day; the blue

haze over land and sea made the four-mile sail across the harbor more than usually beautiful. After passing the islands where the Boers are held as prisoners, we came to the *Terror*, where we were most hospitably received and held a particularly interesting meeting. First, there was a talk on Imperial Germany, then a paper on the "Chickadee," Schiller's "William Tell," Highways and Byways, etc. As we sat around the Round Table we looked out on all sides. To the west lay the great floating dock and the dock yard, and eastward lay the channel to the ocean. The mainland in the distance, with the green hills dotted with white houses, was all very attractive. We have had our meetings on the first Friday in each month and have found them most enjoyable and have gathered much useful information and look forward to completing the course.



#### THE 1903'S PIN.

Mrs. Hemenway, the president of 1903, reports a growing correspondence with her classmates as the result of announcements of the class pin. One member of the class who had been taking the Mediterranean trip, wrote from the steamship *Celtic* and gave some hints of all the delightful things she had enjoyed. The two Italian books of the C. L. S. C. course she had taken with her and read during her journeyings. Another, sending for the class pin, says: "I am an invalid and do not belong to any circle, thus missing the friendly spur and stimulus which meeting with others of like pursuits and interests would give, therefore I am glad of this opportunity of exchanging a few words with our president." From Arkansas comes this message: "We are two lone readers of the Class of 1903, away off here in the northeastern corner of Arkansas, but we are interested and want a class pin." Another dignified member from the State of Washington says: "Will you kindly tell me what the class 'yell' is?" Among many questions asked, one is, "Will the chancellor be at Chautauqua is 1903?" In reply to this, we can only say that we hope so, and that since the Class of '03 graduates at the





time when the C. L. S. C. will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, great things may be expected.

The work of the great spirit of Nature is as deep and unapproachable in the lowest as in the noblest objects. The Divine Mind is as visible in its full energy of operation on every lowly bank and mouldering stone, as in the lifting of the pillars of heaven, and setting the foundation of the earth. And to the rightly perceiving mind, there is the same infinity, the same majesty, the same power, the same unity, and the same perfection manifest in the casting of the clay as in the scattering of the cloud, in the mouldering of the dust as in the kindling of the day star.—*Ruskin*.

#### READING FOR PLEASURE.

In a most entertaining essay entitled "Pleasure: A Heresy," Miss Agnes Repplier reminds us that it is a good thing for us all occasionally to read just because we feel like it, and without any gentle compulsion to improve our minds.

Now that the summer season is here and our "required readings" finished, we ought all to experience the joy of browsing at will in the world of books, wherever our instincts lead us. Of course, this does not preclude a little planning so long as we plan for pleasure; for we are much more likely to have a thoroughly good time if we take pains to have two or three attractive books lying around, than if we leave ourselves to the mercy of some chance volume which may be quite unworthy our attention. A glance over the bibliographies of the Reading Journey will recall some of the books which we wanted to read but hadn't time for during the winter. Then we may add a few of the best new books and also a few volumes of essays which supply a certain personal quality to our reading and give us the feeling of having made new friends. The following list suggests a few possibilities for summer reading. It includes two or three famous Russian works as a pleasant introduction to next year's studies.

- "Two Pilgrims' Progress." J. and E. R. Pennell.  
 "Quo Vadis?" Sienkiewicz.  
 "The Marble Faun," and "Italian Note Books." Hawthorne.  
 "Rienzi." Bulwer.

- "Rome." Zola.  
 "Eleanor." Mrs. Humphrey Ward.  
 "The Betrothed." D'Azeglio.  
 "Ekkehard." Von Scheffel.  
 "Scrambles Amongst the Alps." Whympers.  
 "Tartarin of Tarascon." Daudet.  
 "Tartarin on the Alps." Daudet.  
 "Taras Bulba." Gogol.  
 "War and Peace." Tolstoi.  
 "Annals of a Sportsman." Turgeneff.  
 "A Foregone Conclusion." Howells.  
 "Vittoria." George Meredith.  
 "Last Days of Pompeii." Bulwer.  
 "Italian Journeys." Howells.  
 "Romola." George Eliot.  
 "Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe." Symonds.  
 "Mornings in Florence." Ruskin.  
 "Pictures of Travel." Heine.  
 "My Study Fire." H. W. Mabie.  
 "Fireside Travels." Lowell.  
 "Points of View." Agnes Repplier.

#### RECOGNIZED READING.

Many of our readers are making good use of the Recognized Reading plan to add seals to their diplomas. This plan which is fully explained in the membership book, recognizes the reading of books, magazine articles, and editorials outside of the required course but bearing upon it. In some cases readers have written that they had difficulty in finding important editorials upon the year's work. When this happens, it is entirely allowable for the reader to make up the deficiency by an added book or several magazine articles.

Culture looks beyond machinery, culture hates hatred; culture has one great passion—the passion for sweetness and light. It has one even yet greater, the passion for making them all prevail. It is not satisfied till we all come to a perfect man; it knows that the sweetness and light of the few must be imperfect until the raw and unkindly masses of humanity are touched with sweetness and light.—*Matthew Arnold*.

It will not be out of place at this time to remind members of 1905 that they need not be discouraged if their achievements during this their first year have fallen far below their hopes. Many other Chautauquans have had similar experiences, but with the grace of perseverance have reached the four years' goal. A new undertaking of any

sort always tests our mettle, and we learn from such attempts what manner of man we are. There are still four good months before a new year's course begins, and busy indeed must be the Chautauquan who cannot make good his arrears in that time.



#### ROME AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Most tourists think of Rome as a questionable place for hot weather, and undoubtedly the prejudice is well founded, but as some of us may have to choose in the future between Rome in midsummer or not at all, the following suggestions by Mr. W. W. Bishop, a recent student at the American School of Archeology in Rome, may not come amiss:

The thick walls and high ceilings of the Italian public buildings make them fairly cool even when the outside air is hot. A day's work which is carefully planned should include some driving or walking in the early morning, galleries or large churches in the hours between ten and twelve, and then rest until about four. The hours for visitors at galleries and other exhibitions always begin an hour earlier in summer than in winter. All the government institutions are open at either eight or nine, and as no one can stand more than three hours of galleries, palaces, or excavations at a stretch, this gives ample time for study in the mornings. Then the open-air sights and excavations, such as the Forum, the Palatine, the Baths of Caracalla, etc., are open until half-past seven in the evening. At no time of the year is the Palatine more glorious than at about

seven of a July evening with the low light on the Alban Hills and the Campagna, and the Forum late on a summer afternoon is as fine as on any winter morning. There is generally a most refreshing and cool sea-breeze each evening. It may spring up as early as three o'clock, but it usually comes between four and five and blows until dawn. There are occasional hot nights, but none so trying as these of our "hot spells." If the traveler engages merely room and breakfast at his hotel or *pension*, and secures his lunch and dinner at any of the scores of good and delightfully characteristic restaurants, he may live well and enjoy himself despite the heat. Let him follow the crowds of Italians of an evening who dine outside the walls in the open air on the Via Nomentana, the Via Appia Nuova, or inside the city on the Aventine. Seated under the beautiful stone-pines, with the music of mandolins and guitars in his ears, he may command for a modest price a meal fit for an epicure of any nation. The *spaghetti con vongoli*, the Mediterranean lobster, most delicate of shell-fish, the strawberries, cherries, and apricots such as even California does not furnish, the cheeses and the Turkish coffee, not to mention the delicious ices of all flavors.

There is, moreover, no small pleasure during these summer months in the very absence of large parties of tourists. Churches are empty, galleries scarcely frequented, hotels give their best rooms at the winter price of their worst, the haughty head-waiter performs in person the functions of his absent subordinates and is actually grateful for tips, cabbies are meek and subservient instead of proud and voluble. Prices in the shops drop to an irreducible minimum, and beggars are off on a vacation, presumably at the summer resorts. For the man who will adapt himself to conditions, Rome during July and August presents much that is charming and little that is uncomfortable.



#### OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

##### C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

"Never be Discouraged."

##### C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.



#### OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

MAY 27—JUNE 3—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 16.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Concluded.

JUNE 3—10—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chaps. 17 and 18.

JUNE 10—17—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Trip Down the Rhine. Critical Studies in German Literature. Heine.

## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

The closing meeting of the year naturally has a peculiarly social character, and the circles will enjoy taking some retrospective glances over the work just completed. It is a good chance to see how largely the year's studies may be made useful as a means of entertainment, and the following suggestions are offered to circles who are looking for help on a June program:

1. Who Am I? Each member of the circle should impersonate some character in the year's reading, by the use of some device which shall suggest his personality. For instance, Boccaccio. Bow-catch-O, a small toy bow, fastened to the wearer's shoulder by a catch, and besides this the letter O. The ingenuity of the members will readily devise many good disguises.
2. The Most Improbable Story: Twenty minutes may be allowed for writing this story, and the characters and events involved should be as incongruous as possible, people and places, manners and customs, events, etc., belonging to different centuries may be freely mingled, and the company, or possibly a committee, is to judge, not which story is the cleverest but which is clearly the most improbable.
3. Quotations: A committee should select twenty or more quotations from authors studied during the year, the company being expected to identify them. The quotations could be numbered and each person provided with pencil and paper on which to record the result.
4. Tableaux: These are always in place at a literary gathering and the Italian-German subjects offer some most attractive opportunities—scenes from Virgil, or from Dante or the Italian poets, or from the historical parts of the course. As suggested in the April Round Table, a series of tableaux representing famous caricatures would make a very novel entertainment and would not require very elaborate stage properties.
5. Exhibition of Portraits: Circles which have been gathering portraits of the famous men about whom they have been studying will find an exhibition of their entire collection quite an effective way of giving their friends a bird's-eye view of some of the work they have been doing. An exhibition of the works of the artists taken up during the year, allowing the company to guess the artists' names would be a variation of the above plan.
6. Pictures of Characters: Instead of "Who am I," as above described, an interesting way of presenting characters is to have the committee select a certain number—those whose personalities are quite marked—and then appoint different members to draw upon a blackboard portraits of these individuals. Usually some striking trait can be emphasized which will give a clue, even if the artist thinks he has no artistic ability.
7. Original sketches of Scenes from the Year's Reading: This is similar to the plan of illustrating proverbs, the difference being that each person draws a picture representing some scene in the year's reading. He then writes the name of the picture at the bottom of the sheet, folds it over, and passes it to his next neighbor who notes down what he thinks it is, folds the sheet once more, and passes it on, etc.
8. Charades are always a source of pleasure, and might be based very successfully on Italian or German geographical names.
9. Adjective game: Many of the circles have made use of lists of adjectives compiled by others, descriptive of famous persons, as for instance Clever Romancer (Charles Reade), Terribly Caustic (Thomas Carlyle), etc.; but the plan might be tried by making up a list of Italian and German characters and having each person write his own descriptive adjectives. A comparison of these would be very entertaining, as the different points of view of the writers would naturally show themselves.



## THE TRAVEL CLUB.

## First Week—

1. Roll-call: Answered by prose quotations from Heinrich Heine's "Pictures of Travel."
2. Paper: Basle and its Associations. (See Baedeker.)
3. Discussion: The pictures of Holbein. (See *Masters in Art*.)
4. Reading: Sketch of Von Scheffel's life with selections from "Ekkehard" (see Crowell edition of "Ekkehard"), or from "Höber als die Kirche."
5. Papers: The Rhine legends from Constance to Mannheim. ("See Legends of the Rhine." Guerber.) Strasburg and its associations. (See the Hansa

Towns. Mannheim and Schiller. See life of Schiller.)

6. Reading: Selection from "The Strasburg Commemoration," *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 64. This is an imaginary picture, but an inspiring one, of the possibilities of a great European university in the days to come when swords will have been beaten into plowshares. A Scotch student is supposed to be writing home, describing the life as he sees it around him.

## Second Week—

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from the Min-

nesingers. (See Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe.")

2. Papers: Charlemagne and his work. (See various lives of Charlemagne.) Heidelberg and the University. (See article by Lucy M. Mitchell, *The Century Magazine*, August, 1886; also in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, February, 1899.)
3. Reading: Selections from Mark Twain's "A Tramp Abroad," chapters relating to Heidelberg; and from the five hundredth anniversary celebration (see *The Nation*, August 26 and September 2, 1886).
4. Papers: The Nibelungen legend. (See German literatures; Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe.") The different forms of the legend are given in Weston's "Legends of the Wagner Operas." The story of the Rhinegold as used by Wagner. (See Weston's book.)
5. Readings: Selections from "Wagner Behind the Scenes." *The Century Magazine* for November, 1899.
6. Music: From Wagner's "The Rhinegold," or "The Valkyrie."

#### Third Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from the German poet Uhland.
2. Papers: The Rhine legends from Mannheim to Bonn. (See "Legends of the Rhine." Guerber.) Bonn and its university.
3. Reading: Bacharach. (See "The Rhine." Victor

Hugo.) Also Heine's poem, "The Hostile Brothers."

4. Paper: Wagner's version of the story of Siegfried. (See Weston's "Legends of the Wagner Operas"; also bibliography.)
5. Music: Selections from Wagner's "Siegfried."
6. Reading: Selection from "Wagner Behind the Scenes." *The Century Magazine*, November, 1899. Also Schiller's "The Knight of Toggenberg."

#### Fourth Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from the poems of Heine. (See pages 278-280 of this magazine.)
2. Reading: Victor Hugo's account of Aix in "The Rhine."
3. Recitation: "The Pilgrims of Kevlaer." Heine.
4. Papers: The Hansa Towns. (See "The Hansa Towns." Helen Zimmern.) The story of Lohengrin. (See Weston's "Legends of the Wagner Operas"; also bibliography.)
5. Reading: Selection from article on Lohengrin by Charles Barnard. (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, February, 1898.)
6. Papers: The cathedral at Cologne. The story of Parsifal, (see bibliography.)
7. Reading: Selection from Wagner's "Parsifal." Charles Dudley Warner (*Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1883; or from "Opera at Bayreuth" (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, April, 1893).



### NEWS SUMMARY.

#### DOMESTIC.

April 14.—The president is said to have approved the continuance of Sanford B. Dole as governor of Hawaii.

15.—Secretary Root cabled General Chaffee at Manila to investigate the Waller trial and alleged cruelties, authorizing necessary courts-martial

16.—General Malvar surrendered insurgent forces of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas.

17.—The president sent to the house documents regarding shipments of supplies to South Africa. James S. Clarkson was nominated surveyor of customs at New York.

18.—The house passed the Cuban Reciprocity bill with amendment abolishing differential duty on refined sugar. Conferees agree to transfer temporary clerks of War, Postoffice, and Treasury departments to the classified service.

19.—Nicholas Murray Butler was installed president of Columbia University, President Roosevelt attending.

20.—Steamer *City of Pittsburg* burned near Olmstead, Illinois. Sixty-five lives reported lost. Cholera is prevalent at Manila.

21.—Senate passed River and Harbor bill. United States Supreme Court granted leave to State of Washington to file bill of injunction against Northern Securi-

ties Company. Tufts College, Bedford, Massachusetts, celebrated its semi-centennial.

22.—The Secretary of the Navy condemned the last of the single-turreted monitors constructed during the Civil war. Governor-General Wood pardoned W. H. Reeves, recently sentenced for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds. Reeves was a witness for the prosecution.

23.—The president vetoed a bill granting the Central Arizona Railway Company right of way through the San Francisco mountain forest reserve; appointed Rear Admiral Watson naval representative at King Edward's coronation, vice Captain Charles E. Clark who declined; ordered General Funston to cease public discussion of Philippine questions.

24.—United States district attorney at Chicago was directed to file injunction against "beef trust." Indiana Republican convention nominated state ticket.

25.—In the court-martial of General Smith at Manila the defense admitted ordering Major Waller to kill boys in Samar over ten years of age, as they were as dangerous as men.

26.—General Grant brings insurgent Gueverra and entire command from interior of Samar.

28.—Both houses passed Oleomargarine and Chinese Exclusion bills.

29.—The president signed the Chinese Exclusion bill; his decision not to retire Lieutenant-General Miles was reported. Governor Murphy of Arizona tendered resignation.

May 1.—President ordered another court-martial to meet in Samar to try Major Glenn, accused of ordering water cure administered. Federation of Women's Clubs met in Los Angeles. Cardinal Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States, was recalled to Rome. Andrew Carnegie announces gift of \$1,000,000 to twenty towns for libraries.

2.—Postponement of St. Louis Exposition to 1904 was announced.

3.—Success of campaign against Moro chief, Sultan Bayan, was reported; American loss, eight killed, forty-one wounded. The president nominated H. Clay Evans to be consul-general to London.

5.—Moro prisoners escaped and many were killed. The president selected H. G. Squiers, secretary of the legation at Peking, to be minister to Cuba, and General E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin as consul-general at Havana. Yale University bestowed the degree of LL. D. on Lord Kelvin, of England.

6.—The president nominated Alexander O. Brodie governor of Arizona.

7.—The National Municipal League met in Boston.

8.—Terms of agreement for the Morgan ocean shipping combination were made public.

9.—The house passed bill for admission of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico to statehood.

## FOREIGN.

April 14.—The budget bill introduced in the British House of Commons provides for a tax on wheat and flour, and the revenue will be increased by an addition to the income tax. The total deficit is \$225,000,000, and provision is made for a loan of \$160,000,000 35,000 troops were under arms because of strike in Belgium said to be due to socialists.

15.—Augustus Prevoist was reelected governor of the Bank of England. President Loubet signed a decree for participating in the St. Louis Exposition. Baron Kodama, Japanese minister of state for war, has resigned to devote himself solely to the governorship of Formosa, and Viscount Terauchi has been appointed in his place. Eight of the principal silk factories in Japan have decided to carry on their business under trust management, with a capital of 5,000,000 yen. The Bulgarian government has determined to dissolve the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee.

16.—The British loan of £32,000,000 has been many times oversubscribed, American capitalists being among the bidders.

18.—Senator von Plehwe, secretary of state for Finland, has been appointed Russian Minister of the Interior. The Brussels chamber rejected the appeal for universal suffrage. The Chinese government protests against extension of United States exclusion act to the Philippines.

20.—Brussels strikers resume work. Russian out-

post, New Chang, was attacked by bandits; five killed. It was reported that a new treaty between Russia and China provides for surrender by former of all claims in Manchuria and evacuation by its troops within a year.

21.—London reported Pierpont Morgan backs rival to Yerkes underground transit system. The Austrian minister of instruction, Dr. von Hartel, conferred the Staat medal upon Walter MacEwen, an American artist, for his picture called "The Ghost Story." Emperor William notified the executors of the will of Cecil Rhodes of his acceptance of the trust relative to the German scholarships at Oxford. M. Blehr formed a new Norwegian cabinet, with himself as premier and Minister of the Interior.

23.—M. Vannovsky, Russian Minister of Education, resigned, because the czar refused to sanction his bill for the reform of intermediate schools.

27.—Ministerial candidates for French Chamber of Deputies were defeated in Paris.

30.—Question of amnesty to Cape rebels reported as one obstacle to peace in South Africa.

May 1.—Serious riots occurred in central and southern Russia. International Exhibition opened in Cork, Ireland. President-elect Palma is welcomed at Santiago de Cuba.

4.—Status of foreign debt occasioned crisis in Portugal. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was prematurely confined and considered dangerously ill.

5.—The new Chilean cabinet was made up of the Liberal element.

8.—St. Pierre, Martinique, was reported to have been totally destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Pelee; population forty thousand. Asuncion Esquivel was inaugurated president of Costa Rica. Arbitration commission awarded \$573,178 damages to Salvador Commercial Company.

## OBITUARY.

April 19.—Archibald A. McLeod, railroad magnate, died at New York. Colonel Charles Marshall, military secretary of General Robert E. Lee, died at Baltimore.

20.—Frank R. Stockton, novelist, died at Washington.

21.—John Hays, of Cleveland, who discovered and opened the first copper mine in the Lake Superior region, died, aged ninety-one years.

27.—J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, ex-secretary of agriculture and founder of Arbor Day, died at Lake Forest, Illinois.

28.—Sol Smith Russell, actor, died at Washington.

May 2.—Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York died at Baltimore. Prince Frederic William George Ernest of Prussia died at Berlin.

4.—Potter Palmer died at Chicago. Congressman Peter J. Otey died at Lynchburg, Va.

5.—Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson died at Washington. Archbishop Corrigan died at New York.

6.—Bret Harte, California novelist, died at London. President J. M. Ruthrauff of Wittenberg College died at Springfield, Ohio.



## CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

## DOMESTIC.

1. Roll-call: Answer to snap question, Who are the present members of the President's cabinet?
2. Papers: (a) What the Civil Service Commission has done for Good Government. (b) The Pension Roll in Principle and Administration. (c) Our Indian Schools. (d) Character Sketches of Francis W. Parker, Frank R. Stockton, and T. DeWitt Talmage.
3. Readings: (a) From "Foreign Relations of our Colonial Possessions." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June.) (b) From "The Opportunities of the United States," by Andrew Carnegie. (THE North American Review for June.) (c) From "For Civic Improvement," by Sylvester Baxter. (THE Century for May.) (d) From "The Consular Service of the United States." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June.)
4. Debate: Resolved, That the Effect of War upon Moral Standards Renders it Unjustifiable.

## FOREIGN.

1. Roll-call: Answered by opinions regarding the provisions of the will of Cecil Rhodes for Education.
2. Papers: (a) Digest of the New Chinese Exclusion Law. (b) The Movement for Universal Suffrage in Belgium and Sweden. (c) Significance of Russian Disturbances. (d) International Aspects of the Morgan Shipping Trust. (e) Two Coronations: Spanish and British.
3. Readings: (a) From "Motives to Imperial Federation." (THE International Monthly for May.) (b) From "A Trip Down the Rhine." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for June.) (c) From "The Polish Problem in Russia." (THE Forum for May.) (d) From Character Sketches of Cecil Rhodes. (Review of Reviews for May.)
4. Test-Problem: Award prize to person submitting the Best Draft of Terms of Peace in South Africa.



## NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES.

The impossibility of publishing reports from all the circles is frequently an embarrassment to the editor who is anxious to have each circle feel assured of a place at the Round Table. Therefore it will be a favor if, when a circle feels that it may have been inadvertently excluded from notice, it will call special attention to the omission and send particulars of its work. Necessarily among so many circles many of the reports must be of a somewhat similar character. If in preparing these reports all secretaries will try to emphasize unusual features, it will add to the helpfulness of this department. These suggestions are offered with apologies to circles which have been left out, and with much appreciation of the many admirable reports that have been sent in.

## A TROJAN REUNION.

Since the days of Homer, the epithet Trojan has been a synonym for valor. Therefore it is not strange that one of the most steadfast and enthusiastic of Chautauquan towns is that of Troy, Ohio. It is a town of which one of the C. L. S. C. leaders can write, concerning the two undergraduate circles, "Our attendance upon regular meetings is ninety per cent. All this in a club town, too. However, the clubs here have grown

from the C. L. S. C." Besides the undergraduate circles there is a Society of the Hall in the Grove which admits new graduates each year, and all these organizations are combined in the Trojan Chautauqua Union, which includes every Chautauquan in town. The Secretary writes of the recent annual meeting: "It passed off gloriously. We had a full house, every one enthusiastic, and representatives of almost every class from the beginning of Chautauqua work." The following program was presented:

## PROGRAM.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Vesper Service,  | C. L. S. C. Union                              |
| Welcome Address,                                       | Mrs. Ivy Yount, President.                     |
| Roll-call of Chautauqua Members.                       |  |
| Reading of Minutes,                                    | Miss Ida Shilling, Secretary.                  |
| Piano Solo,  | Mrs. Clara Higgins.                            |
| Chautauqua Greetings,                                  | Prof. George E. Vincent,                       |
|  | Vice-Chancellor C. L. S. C.,                   |
|  | Miss Kimball, Executive Secretary C. L. S. C.  |
| Report of Recognition Day, 1901,                       |  |
|  | Miss Mary Hartley, Pres. Students' Fraternity. |
| Review—Matrimonial Tontine Mutual Benefit Association, | Miss Hattie Forgy.                             |
| Vocal Duet,  | Miss Wright, Miss Means                        |
| Report of Nominating Committee.                        |  |
| Election of Officers.                                  |  |

## THE C. L. S. C. AND CIVIC PROBLEMS.

A very remarkable Chautauqua circle is that of Gloversville, New York, and it is

doing its work in a unique way. Aside from the regular course which is being pursued by a large number of people, the circle has held a series of public talks on "Our City Government." These talks have aroused great interest and quickened the educational life of the community in many directions. Among the subjects discussed have been "The Powers and Duties of the Mayor" and "The Educational Interests of Gloversville." Interspersed with these practical discussions have been lectures on subjects relating to the C. L. S. C. course. A lecture upon Florence and Dante, illustrated with many fine views, was very cordially received, and the leader of the circle, Mr. W. C. Kitchin, writes: "This first year will make a second and subsequent years of still more prosperous character easily possible." We remember the great interest in Chautauqua which Mr. Kitchin awakened in Burlington, Vermont, and in his new home he is again using his talents for organization in behalf of the education of the people.

#### SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

We should be glad of more contributions from "this side of the Rockies," especially if they show such a state of cheerful activity as the following report from the Columbia Circle indicates:

We, this side of the Rockies, think that a word from Columbia Circle of Santa Clara, California, will not come amiss. Our enrolled members number twenty-five, with an average attendance of seventeen. Many of our members live out of town, and during the inclement weather it is hard for them to attend regularly. We are enthusiastic Chautauquans, deeply interested in the work. We assign a committee for programs each month, and follow the outlined work as laid out for us in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. On the last Thursday of each month we have a "review" day. Each member is given a slip on which is written the chapter or section of the chapter assigned to her for the review, also a quiz on the magazine articles. Answers may be given verbally or in writing, papers and character sketches in any form that will keep our minds in touch with the lessons for the month. Our members usually vie with one another also in serving delicious refreshments on our review days. Our last review which was held at the home of a graduate of the Class of 1894, took the form of a talk on Germany by Professor T. B. Sawyer of the "University of the Pacific," situated a mile and a half from Santa Clara. His talk was

principally upon German characteristics in politics, their style of living, and some incidents that occurred during his stay—a most interesting and profitable talk. But the fun of the afternoon was in solving the riddle of "The Historical Man." We hope the Canandaigua Circle will publish the answers, and we shall watch eagerly for "The Historical Woman."

Yours in C. L. S. C. work,  
MRS. H. W. GEORGE, President.  
JULIA C. LANCK, Secretary.

#### A CLOSE DEBATE.

The Robert Browning Circle of Warren, Ohio, recently debated the question, "Resolved, That the advantages of a paternal government are greater than its disadvantages." Two debaters presented the arguments for each side and so well did the contestants work up their subjects that the judges found seventy-five points for the affirmative and seventy-three for the negative. At a subsequent meeting the circle had a map drawing contest on Germany which is reported as both profitable and amusing.

#### CIRCLES IN THE COUNTRY.

Six members living in Bristol Springs, New York, call their circle "The Double Threes." As the members are scattered over the countryside they cannot meet regularly, but report increased enthusiasm every time they get together.

In a neighboring county not far from Lockport is the "Country School Circle," whose members are chiefly the wives and daughters of farmers living from one to three and four miles apart. They meet at different homes once in two weeks, "weather and roads permitting," and have papers, reviews, select readings, and debates. In spite of their isolation, these Chautauquans are thoroughly alive to their opportunities and were represented by their president, Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, at Chautauqua last summer.

#### TODEDO REUNION.

The Erie C. L. S. C., of Toledo, Ohio, is nearly twenty years old. Its "reunion banquet," held on the 27th of February, bore the dates 1883-1902, and as the motto of the Class of '87 graced the program, it is evident that the '87's were at the bottom

of the affair. The program included the reading of the first class history and the first class prophecy which were listened to with peculiar zest, after the lapse of nineteen years. The toasts recalled illuminating experiences of bygone days, and the eighty guests, representing many C. L. S. C. classes, proved a most stimulating audience.

The form of the invitation was very appropriately à la Longfellow. May the good Chautauquans of Toledo live to celebrate many more such famous reunions.

#### HOLLEY, NEW YORK.

Another Longfellow's day celebration was that of the Holley Alumni Association, which held its seventh annual meeting on February 27th. These Alumni have a pleasant fashion of inviting the undergraduates and thus impressing them with the social spirit of the true Chautauquan. The alumni were greatly honored by the presence of one of the oldest living members of the C. L. S. C., Mrs. Davenport of Lockport, ninety-one years old and a member of the class of '95. The program was bright and varied, in keeping with Holley traditions. Mother Goose quotations were given at roll-call, and the guests had an opportunity to compare their early experiences in this literary field. Music, and an account of a trip to Shakespeare's home by Mrs. Westcott, were followed by a banquet with many bright speeches when the graduates and undergraduates compared notes as to their relative status in society. A few original games closed the evening and the Alumni and their guests dispersed, quite ready to try the experiment again another year.

#### A KOKOMO LEAGUE OF THE ROUND TABLE.

The Kokomo Chautauquans have such a large body of graduates that in order to encourage work for seals, and create a new bond among their numbers, they are organizing a League of the Round Table. This means that many a graduate who has only four seals perhaps, and who has lapsed in literary activity for a time, will begin to investigate some of the Chautauquan supplementary courses and will soon be in the working ranks once more.

#### "FAR OUT UPON THE PRAIRIE."

In La Belle, Missouri, where there is a new circle of eighteen members, one of their number lives nine miles distant in the country. The secretary says, "When the weather permits she meets with us and gives us much valuable information. She is a true Chautauquan. We especially enjoyed Italy. The study of the Italian artists has created an appreciation of the works of the great masters."

#### NOTES BY THE WAY.

Some of our circles have been too much engrossed with other responsibilities to send full reports to the Round Table, but they drop an occasional remark in the course of business communications which show that all is well. From Coffeyville, Kansas, we have the message, "We are doing splendid work in our circle for this year." The Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, Chautauquans reported in the fall four new members "who mean business and hope to accomplish some good results, not only for themselves but for others." This circle have planned an occasional "guest afternoon" on which each member may bring a friend whom she wishes to interest.

The Woman's Club of Bad Axe, Michigan, whose president has been a reader of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for many years, are using "Men and Cities of Italy" as a feature of their course for the coming year.

The Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania, Circle of 1905 work under disadvantages, but the leader writes that they are keeping up their interest. "The members are scattered and we have found it practically impossible to hold more than one or two meetings. This is on account of unusually severe and stormy weather. Our best work will be done in the spring and summer months."

#### CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.

The circles at the "center" make a fine showing for the current year. The "Society of the Hall in the Grove" numbers twenty-two members, meets once a month, and, in

(Continued on page 304.)



Swisses    Organdies    India DIMITIES  
Cheviots    Fancy Cottons    Persian Lawns  
Piques    Linen Lawns    Fancy Tuckings  
Nainsooks    Madras Cloths    Gingham  
India Linens    Fancy Ducks    Laces

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the middle of the winter, began studying "Hamlet," a rather dark subject for that time of year, when "to be or not to be" is sometimes a mooted question; but a graduate circle is always supposed to possess an unusually philosophic mind, and it is a good thing for us all to realize that these Chautauquans are equal to all that is expected of them. The class has the good fortune to be led by Miss Anna Thomson, who studied under Professor Hudson, and at their closing meeting, held recently, papers on various aspects of the play were presented and discussed with enthusiasm.

Besides the S. H. G., there is the A. M. Martin Circle who recently made quite a record for themselves in holding a "Wagner" evening. We will let them tell the story in their own words:

We have enjoyed the work this winter, and were so interested in our Italian studies that we found it difficult to transport ourselves at once to Germany. Having arrived there, we are doing good work, and want you — and perhaps through you our fellow Chautauquans — to enjoy with us our Wagner evening. First, a word as to our mode of conducting the circle. We divide the year into three periods, the circle into two divisions. We have a credit system, marking for present, punctual, roll-call, up-to-date in reading and program work. The division having the most credit for any one period is entertained by the less fortunate ones, and we decided to have our Wagner evening and entertainment the same evening. At the home of Mrs. Frances Hawley, our president, the following program was given:

Roll-call: Something about Wagner.

Sketch of Wagner

Story of Lohengrin,

Music: Reproof to Elsa,

Story of Tannhauser,

Music: Duet — "To the Evening Star,"

Misses Lucas and Hawley.

Sketch of Rhinegold,

Music: "Wallhalla,"

Story of Tristan and Isolde,

Music: "Death of Isolde,"

Mrs. Rice.

Miss Thomson.

Miss Hawley.

Miss Maynard.

Miss Borland.

Miss Hawley.

Miss Lucas.

Miss Hawley.

After a social hour with light refreshments we were ready, with pencil and paper, to guess which of thirty quotations were from the Bible and which from Shakespeare. The wild confusion of ideas which prevailed among some of us is certainly a tribute to the lofty character of Shakespeare's genius.

MARY W. MARTIN, Secretary.

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Miss Hopkins, the leader of Chautauqua

work at the Lithia Springs Assembly, is also the leader of an enthusiastic circle and a member of the Class of 1902. We have not heard from the Shelbyville Chautauquans for a long time, and are glad to give the Round Table some account of their ways of working. Elsewhere reference has been made to the circle's plans for the future:

With more than forty readers in two circles, C. L. S. C. is an acknowledged factor in Shelbyville life this winter, and one hears C. L. S. C. subjects discussed on every side, even at dinners and receptions.

Our afternoon circle is limited, as last year, to twenty members, five of whom are new readers who took the places of five who were forced to discontinue the course — two going east to college, and the others finding a press of new and arduous duties.

Although the personnel of the circle is somewhat changed, the spirit, methods, and enthusiasm remain unaltered. We are essentially a study and not a "paper" club, and so the greater part of our hour is devoted to a quiz and discussion of the assigned lesson.

We always have several short talks or reviews on our program, but they are always on subjects relative to the week's work and not on the lesson proper.

If there is any distinguishing characteristic of our circle, I think it is the effort to develop the individual and to make each member feel that it is her circle, that its success depends on each one's doing well her part — in other words, we particularly avoid the monopoly of the program by a few.

We have no critic, but we discuss and question everything so freely that mistakes are always corrected. This year we appoint one person each week to keep a list of all unusual words found in the week's reading and to give us the derivation, meaning, etc. This "word-study" has proven popular and beneficial.

Among our virtues there is another worth mentioning, I think. Our circle hours are from a quarter past two to four, and we not only begin promptly — as do all well-regulated societies — but we close just as promptly. Consequently our meetings never drag and we always leave with the feeling that we should enjoy staying longer.

GEORGIE F. HOPKINS.

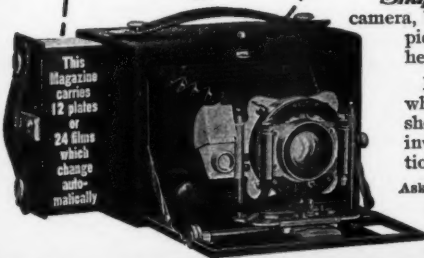
#### BENTON HARBOR (MICHIGAN) CHAUTAUQUA ALUMNI.

Thirty members constitute the body known as the Chautauqua Alumni of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Michigan. Once a year these Chautauquans give themselves up to social gayeties and weave into their holiday program many good things from their year's experiences. The club carries on two lines of work. THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE studies occupy the chief place and of these they write: "We consider the magazine



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superb this year, and the suggestive programs add a great deal to our work." Four meetings of the year are devoted to Shakespearean plays, and the members not only study the play but give impersonations of the characters. This, of course, involves much investigation of costumes and careful studies of the famous personalities portrayed. A Chautauqua library established by the alumni has been enriched this year by a fine set of Shakespeare's works in eighteen volumes. We do not know whether this library is open to the public, but doubtless as it grows in size it will also widen its influence.

#### A CIRCLE IN HENDRICK HUDSON'S TERRITORY.

The helpful relation which may be established between neighboring circles is illustrated by the Circle at Newburgh, New York, and a new company of readers at Middle Hope. The Newburgh Chautauquans have for a number of years sustained a fine course of lectures and some weeks ago when Mr. Catterton of the Chautauqua Extension Department gave an illustrated lecture before the circle, a delegation from Middle Hope improved the opportunity to visit their Newburgh neighbors. These Middle Hope Chautauquans are fine representatives of the Class of 1905, who may well be proud of them. Their leader, the Reverend E. W. Norton, writes:

This is a small hamlet among the hills of the Hudson. The church is the only regular means of giving to the people opportunity of mingling together and for intellectual stimulus and uplift. Hence the additional means of a C. L. S. C. found hearty reception. A circle of twenty members was soon formed and regular weekly meetings have been held through the winter. We read the books too. At each meeting, which is held in the house of one of the members, an interesting program consisting of papers, discussions, and additional readings by the members is had. We have followed largely the suggested programs of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, with changes to suit our library facilities. We enjoyed Italy most thoroughly; we did not like to leave it. The art was especially attractive; one program was devoted entirely to art. We had many of the Brown pictures before us. But we like Germany, too. The articles in the magazine are beautifully written and fascinate every reader. Of course our circle is small but we are doing our work and reaping much benefit. Some of our young people are working for extra credit and are doing beautiful work.

#### THE EDELWEISS CIRCLE, MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

Ten years of fine literary work is a record of which any circle may be proud, and the Edelweiss Chautauquans, like their namesake, propose to dwell on the heights. Their enthusiastic president, Mr. William P. Hickok, is planning an expedition to Chautauqua this summer, and we hope that one or more delegates may be with us on Rallying Day. The circle is fortunate in having printed programs for all its meetings, and for one of their Italian evenings they had the programs printed in four or five different styles of type, all of Italian name or origin. The secretary, in writing of their plans of work, says:

A very interesting Dante quiz was the principal feature of one of the meetings. The member who conducted the quiz, Mrs. Walter A. Miles, who by the way is a post graduate, had prepared it in the form of a pie which was concealed in bright red wrappings. The crust, which was of brown paper, was decorated with striking drawings illustrative of Dante's visit to the Inferno. When the crust was removed, the contents proved to be a number of letters, each bearing a written question on Dante or his work. The letters were the five forming the poet's name, repeated a number of times. Whoever succeeded in getting the five letters forming the name was to be rewarded with the crust and the candy which also formed part of the contents. No one succeeded in getting the five exact letters, but the president got so many that he was awarded the prize.

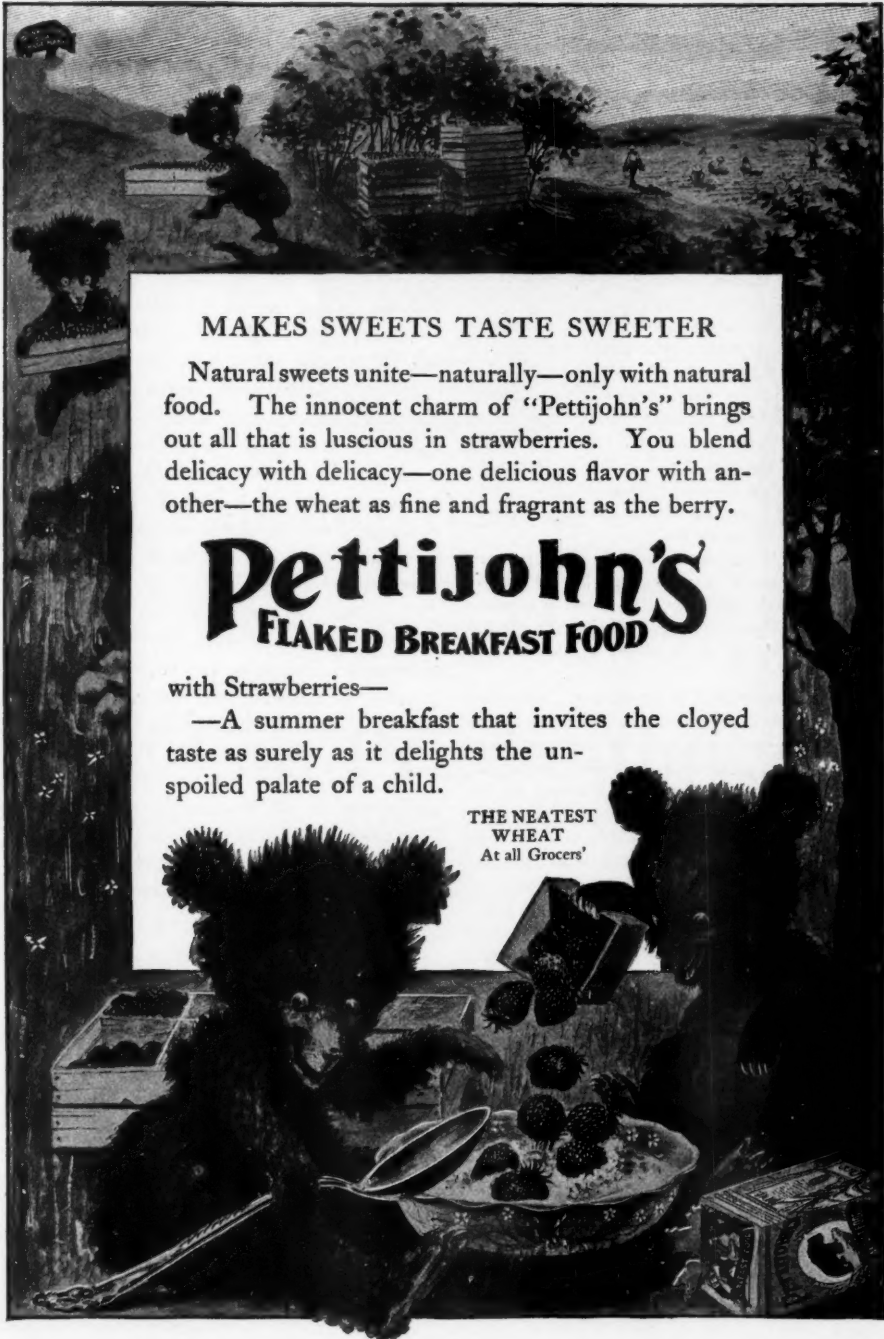
ANNIE C. PEARSON, Secretary.

#### CIRCLE FESTIVITIES IN KANSAS.

The Assembly Circle of Wichita, Kansas, tried the plan of cultivating closer relations with their fellow Chautauquans, by inviting the East Side Circle to take part in a joint entertainment. The program was arranged by a committee of four, and from Miss Bernice Evans of the Assembly Circle we have a very vivid pen-picture of this entertainment:

We decided to ask the visiting circle to select its own roll-call, and to present one charade representing the year's work in some way.

For our roll-call, each member was assigned a character from the required readings. These were presented chronologically, by an incident, a quotation, or something which would indicate who each represented, the others being required to guess. This proved a



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very successful introduction, putting every one into the spirit of the meeting.

The member who had *Aeneas* strode into the room attired in a Roman robe (it was a sheet, but looked impressive), and recited a part of one of his speeches. Others gave character sketches, leaving out the name.

The charade of the Assembly Circle was presented first, and as a basis we used the story of the tragic death of Virginia to illustrate "The Fall of the Decemvirs." There were three scenes in this: 1. Forum with smithy, butcher stall, etc., in the background. All the actors were draped in sheets, so that the women were enabled to take the men's parts very well.

Entrance of Appius Claudius and other decemvirs, posting of the laws; Virginia passes on her way to school, and Appius is seen to be struck with her beauty and to call the attention of his varlet Marcus to her. 2. Forum. Virginia passes through and commences to talk with the butcher and blacksmith, and is seized by Marcus. Released by the smith and Marcus claims she is his slave. "She is mine and I will have her. I seek but for mine own," and ends with threatening them with Appius Claudius. Then the young orator jumps up and makes his famous speech, and Marcus slinks away to invoke the law.

3. Appius Claudius enters and sits on his judgment throne. Virginia is brought in and Marcus makes a plea for her and she is awarded to him as his slave. Then Virginia comes forward, begs for a moment to say "Farewell" to her, is allowed it, leads her aside and kills her.

We found little trouble in giving this. Fortunately the home in which we were entertained has a large hall, with a grate, which made an ideal smithy; the other stalls were constructed out of white muslin. All entrances were made down the wide stairway, the supposed soldiers keeping time and marching in with martial tread. Their weapons were effective, hatchets bound about with lath, making fine axes. The throne was made of a box, draped in a portière, and the scenes were performed before the folding doors between hall and parlor.

The East Side Circle presented a very clever charade. The last scene was especially effective, representing "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." A black door was set up in the hall, and through it came a stately girl clad in white, carrying a huge anchor. She was "Hope." Then, one by one each came through the door and pinned on her a band of paper, marching in solemn procession again through the door, — a band-on-hope, all ye who enter here.

Then each person was given a card, on which was the name of one of the characters of whom we have studied, and directed to search for his appropriate partner. Antony of course found Cleopatra, Walter, Griselda, etc., and the cards had been arranged so that each couple represented both circles.

After a social time around the festal board we repaired to the library, where a Jack Horner pie was waiting in state. The pie was "baked" in a large dish pan, covered with white paper, and in its depths

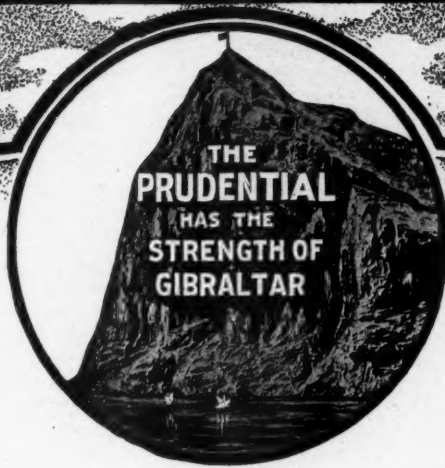
were thirty-five penny toys, each wrapped in tissue paper and tied with ribbon, one end of which protruded through the holes in the crust. When each person had secured a ribbon, at a given signal all pulled and the crust burst. Then the wits of each guest were exercised by being required to tell in rhyme why his toy was like or unlike the character which he had represented at supper. Only ten minutes were given for the rhyming, and some of the replies were very clever. Three judges awarded the prize, a small bust of *Hermes*.

#### OPTIMIST CIRCLE, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

We must not allow ourselves to take a perverted view of the nature of this circle and fancy them as an unreasonably hopeful set of beings, for the well balanced optimist is the man who has the weight of authority on his side. The name seems to the editor especially fitting for an Ithaca circle working under the shadow of Cornell University, for it recalls to mind a memorable chapel talk at Chautauqua by the late Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell, whose noble life and charming personality have left a deep impression on a wide circle of friends. His text was, "Christianity as a system of optimism" and he reminded his hearers that Christianity represented God as a Divine Being, not as one whose universe was too large for him, but as a creator who was easily master of the thing he had created. These optimist C. L. S. C.'s of Ithaca say, "It seems impossible to be thoroughly interested in Chautauqua work and not have a desire for a broader education." And their work testifies to the compelling power of their spirit.

#### THE SPIRIT OF 1905.

The Class of 1905 started out last summer at Chautauqua with a very liberal share of class spirit, and the enthusiasm has spread. At Huntington, Ohio, is an entire circle of 1905's who although they did not begin with the Greek year, already show the true Spartan qualities. The circle meets twice a month at the homes of the members, and changes its committee on programs once a month. Papers and readings, with the comments of the critic, keep every one alert, and the meetings are characterized as "lively, interesting, and instructive." An occasional meeting for recreation gives the circle a chance to try forms of literary amusement,



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and they also held a public meeting at the close of the work on Italy. Their leader, Rev. F. W. Hass, writes:

"Our meetings are of the finest character and the members of the circle recently voted unanimously to stand by each other until we graduate with the Class of 1905. We enjoy the work greatly."

#### A "SAINT" CELEBRATION.

The Waterloo C. L. S. C. devised a unique program for its union meeting in February, as will be shown by the following letter from Mrs. J. A. Wheeler:

We in Waterloo are very much alive, although we have been so busy reading between the lines of that little Roman history that we have had no time to report.

February 26th, the five classes of the city spent a very pleasant evening with Mrs. F. E. Friend in celebrating the birthday of "Some February Saints"—"Lest we forget."

First, there was an account of St. Valentine, the saint of our "courting days." Then Bishop Vincent, our patron saint, whom we delight to honor. The Class of '98 are indebted to Sidney Lanier for this name, and we were glad to know something of his brave battle with life. We chose one from across the sea because of what he did for the poor and oppressed—Charles Dickens. Then we found that February gave us two "forgotten ones," whose names have never been connected with the word saint probably. After the excellent papers by Mrs. Scales and Mrs. Cooke, the Waterloo Chautauquans will not hesitate to place Cotton Mather and Horace Greeley among their saints. Then, as this was a woman's meeting, we crowned Susan B. Anthony as a coming saint.

#### THE HISTORICAL MAN TRAVELS.

The Society of the Hall in the Grove of

Vineland, New Jersey, undertook the task of sending the historical man on a sort of reading journey, and here is the route as they planned it:

This Historical man, whom we've named Junius? (1) Determined to see the world that's so curious. So he sailed o'er the sea to the Spanish Main. (2) From the Fortunate Isles (3) and back there again. Thence to the Nameless City (4) of great renown, From there, to the one called the Violet Crown. (5) The grand Bride of the Sea (6) he greeted with glee, And Rome's Beautiful Daughter (7) fair as could be. Being a man, he traversed that plot of ground (8) Where none of the gentle sex ever is found. And because woman's ways are ever so queer, He saw the one town she planned without fear; (9) (The skin of an animal helped her in this) That seen, he went to the City of Peace. (10) The Inhospitable Sea (11) he crossed in a boat. On the Roof of the World (12) he long gazed about. When the Northern Bear (13) growled too long, and too loud,

He went to Cathay (14) so old and so proud. On the Hermit Island (15) he tarried awhile, Then the Vermilion Sea (16) reflected his smile. He saw the Achilles of Rivers (17) far west, And through the Gate City (18) continued his quest. On the Father of Waters (19) fondly he gazed, And before the Mound City (20) stood greatly amazed. The Mother of Presidents (21) wishing to find, He left many states and cities behind. The little Blue Hen State (22) attracted him so, To the City of Homes [23] he felt loath to go. But Gotham [24], The Hub [25], and City of Churches [26]

Were seen e'er the end of his trip approaches  
The last place he saw was the land of the Vine. [27]  
And Wimodaghsis [28] he has yet to define.

#### ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS.—MAY.

##### "FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY."

1. About 1805, Burr conceived the plan of conquering Texas, and possibly Mexico, and of establishing a republic at the south with New Orleans as its capital and himself as its president. 2. Taking part in an unlawful military expedition into a foreign country in aid of revolution or with the object of annexation, personal aggrandisement, or plunder. 3. During his incumbency of the secretaryship of state he averted serious complications with Great Britain by his skill in the "Trent" affair; he prevailed on the French government to withdraw its troops from Mexico; in 1867 he concluded the negotiations with Russia for the cession of Alaska. 4. An expression of popular will on a given matter of public interest by means of a vote by the whole people.

##### "A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

1. Laupen, 1339, people of Bern fighting for liberty against Fribourg and allies; Sempach, 1386, Swiss fighting for liberty against Austrians; St. Jacques, 1444, the Swiss fighting the French for their independence; Murten, 1476, Swiss fought Charles of Burgundy. 2. Because of a legend which says that the corpse of Pilate rests in the lake at the foot of the mountain. 3. The principal character in Alphonse Daudet's "Tartarin of Tarascon," "Tartarin on the Alps," and Port Tarascon. 4. The heroism and devotion of the Swiss guards, who died to save Louis XVI. in the attack on the Tuileries, August 10, 1792. 5. A Swiss patriot, said to have decided the Swiss victory at Sempach, by grasping all the Austrian pikes he could reach and burying them in his own breast, thus making an opening in the ranks into which the Swiss rushed over his dead body.